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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

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VOL. IV NEW YORK, AUGUST 21, 1918 No. 50

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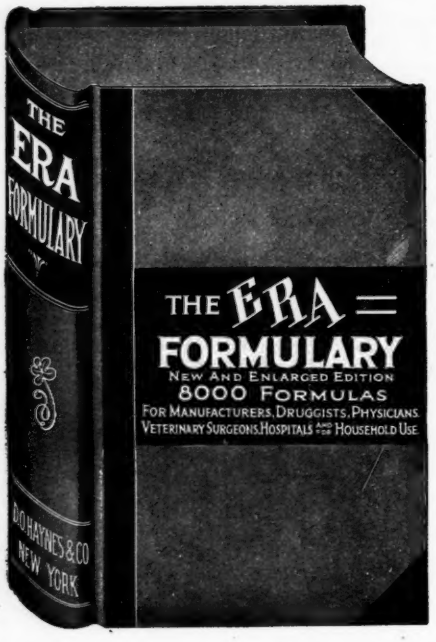
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A Foreign Trade Competitor

While chemical and dyestuff manufacturers are posting themselves concerning the tariffs, trade customs, shipping routes and customs regulations of the countries which offer attractive opportunities for trade after the war, a suggestion of value to the trade comes from England where the chemical manufacturers are busily engaged upon a directory of British firms which is to be translated into French, Italian, Japanese, Russian, Spanish, and Portuguese, and sent broadcast over the world. With a list of names guaranteed by a national association and bank references the directory looks like good business. It is an entirely different proposition from a catalogue issued by a single firm or a directory published by a private concern. It goes forth to the world with the highest credentials and will undoubtedly cover every chemical product known in the commercial field. It will prove a tempting salesman and American manufacturers should produce something to compete with it.

Fertilizers and Freight Rates

In Atlanta, on September 19th, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, will be held a hearing that is of vital importance to the fertilizer and the cotton seed industries. The railroads, having once failed to do so, are again attempting to consolidate classification Number 1 for the southern territory, removing cotton seed meal cake and hulls from the fertilizer class and putting them into Class D, the so-called grain schedule, and also to change the freight rate on nitrate of soda and other recognized fertilizer materials in less than car load lots from the present basis of 120 per cent. of the fertilizer car load rate into the Fifth Class. Both re-classifications mean radical advances in the transportation charges of fertilizer material, advances of vital interest not only to the chemical industries and the farmer, but also to the general public.

In the case of cotton seed meal, the contention of the railroads is that the increased use of this material as a cattle food justifies this new classification. It is a contention hardly borne out by the facts. Every average ton of chemical fertilizer contains from eight to nine hundred pounds of cotton seed meal, and at least 75 per cent. of the meal produced each year is used, directly or in combination, as a fertilizer. Moreover, cotton seed meal is a fertilizer as it is, and it is not a cattle food as it is, but must be mixed in the ratio

of from one to nine with bran, ensilage, chop, etc. Under the new classification cotton seed meal would be unable to compete upon a price basis with the other ammoniates; notably, blood tankage. The ammonium content of the meal is about a third less than that of tankage, but at ruling prices, it has been possible to use two and a half of meal to one of tankage at a cost favorable to the cotton seed product.

The 1917 production of cotton seed was approximately four and a half million tons, of which 45 per cent. was meal. These two and a quarter million tons are more needed in the chemical economy of the country as ammonium fertilizer than as cattle feed. Agricultural experts warn us of the necessity of ammonium fertilizers and, at the same time, exhort us to raise crops to feed the whole world, not only during the war, but during several years of reconstruction period. The railroads, to their own ends, would divert fertilizers into cattle feed. There is undoubtedly an expectation on their part that since they have been federalized, they will be accorded special preferences. Recent experience encourages such expectations, but it is hoped that the Interstate Commerce Commission will view this matter of fertilizers from the broad point of view of the needs of the country rather than from the railroad's more narrow angle of freight rates.

Kick a Goal, Mr. Kitchin

The occupation tax proposed by the Ways and Means Committee closely resembles the Federal license and commercial tax plan advocated by DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, but goes only half way to the desired goal. The Committee has made a touchdown and Kitchin should kick the ball over. They have exempted farmers and some professions. Why make any exceptions? The privilege of doing business in the United States should be the standard of classification. Exempt employees only. License everyone doing business or practising a profession.

When the commercial tax is assessed exempt a certain revenue as in the case of the income tax, and fix the percentage of tax on earnings or gross sales sufficiently high to cover the amount needed by the Government for the year.

It is reported that the Revenue bill is still $500,000,000 short of the amount that must be raised, and the Committee is in search of more lines of industry from which to draw the additional dollars. But industry may easily be so heavily taxed as to restrict the output, and at this time greater incentive to superhuman effort is needed in order to win the war. Individual industries are assessed heavily here and there and others are overlooked entirely. The retail drug trade, for example, is paying more than its share while the undertaker pays nothing. There are other lines overlooked. Under a system of Federal license with the assessment of a commercial tax on gross earnings and gross sales none could escape contributing a fair share to the expenses of the war and for the maintenance of the Government.

Japan's Camphor Monopoly

Japan's effort to force the purchase of refined camphor in place of the crude, by cutting off supplies of raw material for the refiners in Great Britain and America, in the hope of building up a new industry in Japan, draws attention to the fact that the sources of our supply are very limited. There is a 2,000-acre camphor grove near Satsuma, Florida, started as an experiment by New York capitalists, and while the outlook is encouraging camphor is not produced in commercial quantities as yet. The Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture is conducting experiments in the culture of the camphor tree in this country and has invented a machine for trimming the stems.

China's production is very small. Camphor is found in Chuchow and in the Shan states of southwest Yunnan. The industry has not been developed and there are no facilities for transporting the product when collected. With Government aid the trees could be made to yield a considerable crop in a few years. Chinese exports in 1916 amounted to 2,377 piculs valued at 181,673 taels. The Chinese picul is equivalent to about 133 pounds and the tael to nearly 73 cents. Only 537 piculs of camphor came to the United States. About 1700 piculs were sold in Hongkong and the balance was taken by British India. There is a factory in Kiukiang which produces some 1,600 piculs annually. American money and enterprise might do much to develop the industry in China and the situation warrants a full investigation of the opportunity.

120,000 Firms on Loan List

The campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan will begin in another month and as the sum to be raised is greater than has ever been obtained on any bond issue in the history of the country it was deemed necessary to make a complete list of the firms in all trades in New York that no business man might escape contributing something. There are ninety committees in the so-called Rainbow Division with an Advisory Trades Committee in charge of field operations. The total amount raised in the trades during the third Liberty Loan drive was $550,000,000. It is expected to exceed this amount for the fourth loan.

The Advisory Trades Committee has 120,000 names on its list and the rating of each firm is given in order to make sure that the last possible dollar has been contributed before the firm is "passed" as a worthy candidate for the honor roll. An Honor Flag is to be awarded to firms sixty per cent. of whose employees have bought bonds. The new Industrial Honor Flag will be similar to the Community Honor Flag except that the trade banner will have the firm's percentage written in at the bottom of the white field.

The War Trade Board announces the addition of cevadilla, honey and sabadilla to the export conservation list, effective August 10, 1918.

Java Shipments Direct to New York

East Indian Crude Drugs and Gums that are Now Received Here via the Panama Canal

DIRECT shipment of cinchona bark from Batavia, Java, Dutch East Indies, to the United States was established by war conditions which prevented American firms from getting the usual supplies from Amsterdam, Holland, where the world auctions of the bark were held. The bark is now shipped direct from the plantations to the large buyers the world over, which makes it possible for manufacturers to obtain supplies straight from the producers and they welcomed the opportunity to make a contract, recently, with a New York manufacturer to furnish the bark for a Government order for 125,000 ounces of quinine. This transaction illustrates the benefit of trading directly with the sources of the crude supply, and the Panama Canal has made it possible to deliver direct to New York.

It is announced that this huge order for quinine, the largest ever placed in this country, has been successfully filled in record time, although it involved the manufacture of almost four tons of quinine and required 54 tons of bark. This amount is estimated to be the product of more than 500 cinchona trees. As officially described by the Division of Industry and Commerce, Java, the young plants are raised in nurseries from seeds obtained from superior trees especially set apart for this purpose. After six months, the seedlings are strong enough to be transplanted to other nurseries where they remain for a couple of months. They are then transplanted for the third time and remain in rows, a space of half a foot being left between each plant. Finally, when the plant has reached a height of from two to three feet it is planted out in the gardens.

Next to the natural method of propagation, i. e., by means of growing the plant from seeds, the artificial method of grafting is also employed. The latter is even preferable as it preserves the type better. But even then the chemical composition is not always assured, for the reason that, as experience has proved, the constituents of the soil exercise a great influence in this respect.

Method of Harvesting Bark

The problem arose as to the best method of harvesting the bark. Several experiments were made. One of the first of these was the so-called mossing system which consists in stripping off parts of the bark and then covering the bare patches with moss. Another method was to cut off the stem at a certain height from the ground and leave the stumps to grow again. Nowadays, however, trees of from three to four years of age are cut down and new ones are immediately planted in their stead. On older plantations the thinning-out method is usually in vogue. The method of removing the bark depends on whether it is destined for pharmaceutical purposes or for the manufacture of quinine. The so-called pharmaceutical bark is cut from the base of the tree in the shape of a ring. After the trees have been felled the bark is removed with great care, as these give it greater commercial value. If, on the other hand, there are no mosses to be considered the periderma is beaten with a wooden hammer. This process enables the bark to be removed without much trouble.

The bark is then hung on bamboo poles in such a way as to preserve its cylindrical shape, and dried in the shade. When the cylinder has become hardened the drying process is finished in the sun.

The trade is very anxious to secure barks of a silvery white color. The drying therefore, is done as far as possible in the open air. The bark described above is assorted under the name of "pipe barks." Barks of roots and of branches which cannot be cut to the above mentioned measurements are assorted under the name of "broken pipes."

Root-bark is chiefly used for pharmaceutical purposes. The periderma is removed by brushing and washing the bark. If water is available it is always advisable to wash the sand out of the roots.

The fresh bark contains a large quantity of moisture which amounts to about 75 per cent. By drying in the open air this can be reduced to 10 or 15 per cent. The remainder can only be evaporated by artificial drying at a temperature of 100° C.

The temperature should not be higher as otherwise the percentage of quinine decreases. If newly harvested barks are dried artificially without first being partially dried in the sun, an inferior product of strong color is produced.

Sun-drying is done on removable wooden floors which stand on rails and can at night-fall, or in case of rain, be rolled into a shed.

When perfectly dry, the bark is packed, the dust being put into bags and the pipes into cases. Very careful sorting is needed. The trade distinguishes the following assortments: Stem-bark pipes of the first and second quality, damaged pipes, broken pipes and chips.

Seeds from South America

About 1852 a distinguished botanist, Dr. Hasskarl, was sent on an expedition to Peru and Bolivia in search of cinchona seeds. He met with great difficulties throughout his stay of two years. His hunting had to be done secretly and entailed great risk. His object was not only to discover the various species but also to classify them and record their botanical and chemical characteristics and properties. At last, some parcels of seeds were secured, and it was in 1854 that he got away by the aid of a Dutch man-of-war which was kept in readiness at La Paz and the seeds were sent to Java where they produced the first generation of 75 cinchona trees of the calisaya and succiruba varieties. In the following years more seed was collected, thanks to the good offices of the Consuls of the Netherlands in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. In this way some more varieties were introduced into Java.

The most important parcel of seeds, however, which was ever brought into Java, was a pocketful of seeds offered for sale by an Englishman named G. Ledger in 1872. The plants grown from this seed proved excellent and, when the bark was analysed, it was found that it surpassed all other varieties as regards purity and richness in quinine, the percentage of other alkaloids being only very small. This superior species is called Ledgeriana, after its discoverer.

Products of the Coconut

The history of the trade of the Dutch East Indies in oil-containing seeds is the history of the coconut

which is by far the most important plant of this kind. The oil which it gives is superior to all others and is therefore preferred for human consumption. Coconut oil is used by the natives for all purposes an oil can possibly be used for. Until fairly recently, and before it was supplanted by the cheaper kerosene, it was used as a lamp oil, and the process of supplanting was a very rapid one. It goes without saying that a use had to be found for the surplus of coconut oil thus set free. This fact also explains the reason why the exportation of coconuts was able to expand so enormously as soon as it became known that there was a good demand for the dried flesh of the fruit. The exportation from the Dutch East Indies started in 1870, and it is in 1872 that we find for the first time that mention is made of shipments of dried coconuts from Sumatra to Penang. It would, however, be wrong to suppose that the drying of coconuts is a modern invention, for the dried flesh of the fruit was already in the 18th century known in British-India by the name of "copra." Its oil is moreover practically the only cooking fat of the natives.

In Central Java the copra dryer employs women to whom he hands the nuts after the purchase. They remove the remaining strip of husk and then skillfully take the flesh out of the shell. Cases have been known of one woman alone dealing with as many as 300 nuts in 10 hours. A small bread knife is used which is forced between the shell and the flesh. In order to obtain good copra the flesh of the fruit must be fresh and hard, and this is only the case when the nut is ripe. The flesh is then laid on bamboo frames which stand about a foot and a half from the ground, and is exposed to the sun.

During the process of drying the flesh is turned over daily and if the weather is favorable the copra can be packed and sent to its place of destination in about five days. On arrival there the copra is packed in warehouses to be inspected by the exporter who deducts from the purchase price if the copra is not quite dry. If this is the case, it is kept in the warehouse till perfectly dry and is then packed in new gunny bags before shipment.

Copra not prepared in Java is usually quoted ⅛c per pound lower for the reason that outside of Java the qualities are mixed. Besides the two methods already described, there is one which considerably reduces the value of the product and which consists in smoking the flesh until it is dry. For this purpose the nuts are, after having been cut in halves, piled upon kilns under which fires burn, sometimes only during the night but frequently also throughout the day, in order to supplement the heat of the sun. As soon as the flesh is dry enough to be removed from the shell without difficulty, the flesh is dried separately. In this way it is dried very quickly, in fact too quickly, for, although the outside is dry, moisture still remains in the inside. In addition, those who adopt this objectionable method pack the copra before it has properly cooled down which makes it extremely liable to become mouldy. Copra thus prepared has a smoky smell and cannot directly be used for making fat for human consumption. The smoking of copra was originally adopted in places where much rain falls, and where the weather is unreliable and drying in the sun consequently is very risky Moreover, this method is much easier and quicker, and in consequence brings quicker remuneration which is an important factor from the natives' point of view.

Damar and Copal

The sorting and cleaning of damar takes place in the big exporting centres. In Batavia the existing establishments are in the hands of alien Asiatics (i. e. Chinamen and Arabs), but in other places in European export houses they do the cleaning and sorting themselves. Java itself produces neither damar, nor copal, all of which has first to be imported in its crude state, principally from Borneo and Sumatra.

The picking and sorting is done by women who carefully exclude all foreign matter. By means of sieves the damar is divided into five classes, of which No. 1 contains the biggest pieces and No. 5 the smallest. The dust is pounded separately and forms a pure homogeneous granular mass. The waste is used in Java for the Batik industry Sales are made according to a fixed assortment. Whoever buys a lot of 100 chests of Batavia damar gets 10 No. 1, 10 No. 2, 30 No. 3, 22 No. 4, and 28 No. 5.

Sumatra damar is carefully kept from Borneo damar, on account of the fact that both kinds do not produce the same clear varnish.

The methods employed in collecting copal vary in different places. The most rational is that which has been adopted in the island of Katjan where the copal getting is conducted under European management. There, a strip of the bark is removed at a height of about 15 to 20 centimetres from the foot of the tree. In the case of comparatively thin trees only one strip of bark is removed, but where trees of one, two or more metres circumference are concerned, several patches of bark are cut away, but always in such a way that the bare and the covered patches alternate. From the upper part of the wound the resin starts to flow almost at once. It runs down the trunk but hardens very soon. From time to time a strip of bark, about two to three centimetres wide, is removed from above the wound and then the resin starts to flow again. The wounds are reopened, either every month or every two or three months, and the resin is either collected quarterly or twice a year. The average annual production is estimated at from 130 to 200 pounds but a tree of a circumference of from four to six metres will produce between 250 to 500 pounds. The natives are more careless and collect the copal as found in the jungle in a more haphazard way.

WILL BRING QUININE FROM JAVA

Quinine, tin and sugar are expected soon from the Dutch East Indies under an agreement made by the War Trade Board with the Dutch Legation. Forty Dutch ships, totaling 100,000 tons, now at Batavia, are to be released.

In return the United States Government will undertake to license normal exports to the islands subject only to such limitations as are made necessary by the war programme.

CELLULOSE PLANT TO COST $10,000,000

The contract for the plant of the American Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing Co. at Cumberland, Md., calls for an initial investment of $5,000,000 with plans for increasing to a total of $10,000,000. It is to be financed by the Vickers Sons Shipbuilding and Ordnance Co., the Nobel Explosives Corporation, both of London, and Canadian and American bankers.

A 500-acre site on the Potomac River has been obtained for the plant and additional acreage will be used for an industrial city. The main factory building will be of fireproof construction and one-story high. When in operation the plant will require 2,000 men. Cellulose products for war airplane wings will be manufactured at this plant for the use of the American and Allied Governments, and after the war the company intends to manufacture cellulose products, industrial alcohol, drugs, dyes, etc., many of which were formerly made in Germany.

ANNUAL MEETING OF A. Ph. A.

Chicago Convention Well Attended—Movement Started to Enlarge Scope of Drug Trade Conference—Federation Committee Asks to be Continued Another Year

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Chicago, August 18—Pharmaceutical activities were in the ascendant in this city this week with the arrival of delegates to the annual meetings of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, and the large number of members attending the American Pharmaceutical Association's 66th annual convention, at the Congress Hotel.

The first general session of the A. Ph. A. was called to order on Tuesday evening by Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, first vice-president, upon whom fell the duties of presiding, owing to death of Charles Holzhauer, of Newark, N. J., who was elected president last year. In opening the proceedings, Dr. Dohme called attention to the marvelous growth of the association in the last quarter of a century.

Following responses by Dr. L. Zembach, of the U. S. Navy, and Dr. L. F. Kebler and C. O. Ewing, of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, C. E. Mathews, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, made announcements relating to the entertainment provided for the delegates and members, and then Vice-President Leonard A. Seltzer took the chair while President Dohme read his annual address, which was referred to a committee consisting of Dr. W. C. Anderson, J. A. Koch, H. P. Hynson, J. C. Peacock and T. J. Bradley.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed: S. C. Henry, J. H. Beal, Jeannot Hostmann, O. F. Claus, W. C. Anderson, Clair A. Dye, J. W. England, Jacob Diner, F. J. Wulling and S. L. Hilton.

According to an established custom, a recess was declared to enable the various State delegations to elect members to the Nominating Committee, which organized by electing S. C. Henry as chairman, and S. L. Hilton as secretary. This committee later reported the following nominees for the several offices, three nominees for each office, the members to cast their votes by mail before the end of this year:

Nominees for president—Prof. L. E. Sayre, Lawrence, Kansas; Leonard A. Seltzer, Detroit, Mich.; Prof. H. V. Arny, New York.

Nominees for 1st vice-president—Prof. T. J. Bradley, Boston; Prof. A. H. Clark, Chicago; W. H. Rudder, Salem, Ind.

Nominees for 2nd vice-president—Harry Whitehouse, Johnson City, Tenn.; John Culley, Ogden, Utah; Miss Zada M. Cooper, Iowa City, Ia.

Nominees for 3rd vice-president—Dr. Jacob Diner, New York; Prof. E. Fullerton Cook, Philadelphia; Adolph Umenhofer, Chicago.

Nominees for members of the Council (three to be elected)—J. H. Beal, R. A. Lyman, E. H. Thiesing, S. L. Hilton, Wm. Mansfield, C. H. LaWall, H. B. Mason, W. J. Teeters, and Clyde M. Snow.

In summarizing its work during the past year the A. Ph. A. Committee on Federation reported that the work accomplished had not been as great as some of the members desired, but that one step toward federation had been made by starting a movement toward the enlargement of the scope of the drug trade conference, by which it is hoped that a broad federation of national drug organizations will be secured. A number of resolutions of the committee were reported with the recommendation that the Committee on Federation be continued for another year.

In the course of his address Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, after referring to the opposition of Dr. Gorgas, surgeon general of the army, to the Edmonds bill providing for a Pharmacy Corps in the army, said:

"There must be a distinct and radical reason why we cannot win recognition by our Government. Doubtless many of you have your own idea of what this reason is. I know I have, and I am going to give it to you. Lack of united spirit and action of pharmaceutical bodies, i. e., lack of federated pharmacy and a united front and spirit."

Taking up the question of the federation of pharmacy Dr. Dohme continued:

"The American Medical Association and the American Chemical Society secure and hold members in great number because they give an equivalent in real value and service to their members in return for the membership fee.

"Federated pharmacy, as I conceive it, consists of a consolidation of all national and state pharmaceutical associations into one large association with a new constitution and by-laws, with a permaent set of offices and laboratories, library and bureaus, permanently managed by a Board of Control, consisting of three well-paid competent men."

The session on Thursday evening was marked by Dr. Hilton's report on the status of pharmacists in the Government service and the reports of the various committees on special subjects including the time and place of meeting. A resolution was adopted suggesting to the Council that the meeting should not be held in July or August. A motion was adopted that a committee be appointed to raise funds for destitute pharmacists in the war zone.

Friday's session was devoted to papers on technical subjects, and the installation of new officers, after which the meeting was adjourned.

The various sections held special meetings during the week, including the Historical Section, Scientific Section, the Section of Education and Legislation, the Women's Section, and the Section of Commercial Interests.

SALE OF ENEMY-OWNED PROPERTIES

Concerns interested in chemicals, printers' inks, dyes, rubber goods, bronze powders, etc., are included among those whose sales dates have been announced by A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian. The firms mentioned have been taken over by Mr. Palmer. The dates for sale are as follows:

Sept. 12—The Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Company, manufacturers of light railway equipment at Koppel, Pa.

Sept. 17, 11 A. M.—A. W. Faber, manufacturers of stationers' rubber goods at Dickerson and Hecker Streets, Newark, N. J.

Sept. 17, 3 P. M.—George Benda, manufacturer of bronze powders at Boonton, N. J.

Sept. 19—Berger & Wirth, manufacturers of printers' inks, and the George Siegel Company, manufacturers and importers of colors and chemicals. These two plants will be sold in New York at a place to be designated later.

In addition, the Alien Property Custodian will sell on September 13, the twenty per cent. enemy interest in the H. Kloppers Company of Pittsburgh.

The sales will all be made at public auction under the supervision of J. F. Guffey, director of the Bureau of Sales of the Alien Property Custodian's office. The sales will include all assets in a going concern, in addition to all patents, trade-marks, formulas, etc., used in the manufacture of the products. Full information can be obtained from Mr. Guffey at the New York office, 110 West Forty-second Street.

PROF. KRAEMER FAVORS THE CREATION OF TWO CLASSES OF DRUG DEALERS

Would Separate Apothecaries or Pharmacists From Druggists Who Sell Merchandise—Manufacturers Not Held Responsible for Changed Conditions

Prof. Henry Kraemer of the University of Michigan aroused greater interest in the question of the education of the pharmacist of today in his annual address before the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties at the meeting at Chicago during the sessions of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Prof. Kraemer gave a brief account of the meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers in New York in January, which he attended, saying:

"If one wishes to obtain a grasp of the magnitude of the work in pharmacy and the responsibility that rests upon us as teachers in pharmacy to produce the men competent to engage in the solution of these larger problems, let him attend these meetings."

Research work in pharmacy received an extensive review and criticism in Prof. Kraemer's interesting style and he then took up the question of "Two Classes of Colleges" and the education of the druggist and the pharmacist. He said in part:

"The reasons for the changes in pharmacy are not due to the entrance of the manufacturer or the decrease in the sale of medicaments. The large manufacturer is a product of our industrial life and there is not a sick person that does not owe as much to the manufacturer of drug products as to the physician. Furthermore, statistics show that medicines are employed as much per capita today as in any previous time. No, the causes are that we have no positive convictions on pharmacy. We are afraid to have working ideals. We set no limitations consequently our profession is as diluted as the gold in sea water.

Scope of College Work

"The only hope held out by those discussing the work of the pharmacist is for him to increase his stock of merchandise and learn more of the art of salesmanship. The conclusions of those various writers is that certain types of our colleges of pharmacy should become in a measure 'business colleges,' and the more you think about it the more apparent it becomes that this view has much to commend it. Is it not a fact that nearly all of the schools or colleges of pharmacy conforming to the Pharmaceutical Syllabus are exerting an influence which means the perpetuation of existing conditions only in an aggravated form? For some unaccountable reason these schools are under the impression that they are training men in science and a profession and yet the teachers and governing boards know that they do no more than to enable their graduates to pass the State Boards. What a waste of effort it is to give those students a lot of cold facts which will never be digested and hence cannot be utilized. What a disappointment it is to have these men come back in a few years and say that their educational course in college was a failure and that their entire business is made up of side lines that are not enumerated in the Pharmacopoeia or ever discussed in the curriculum of the college.

"It is with some hesitation that I ask the Conference to consider the adoption of the following recommendations:

"I. That the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy be requested to give earnest consideration to a plan for the creation of two classes of drug dealers:

"First. Pharmacists or apothecaries, restricting these terms to those who do a minimum compounding of prescriptions, the number to be determined upon careful investigation by the State Boards.

"Second. Druggists, being primarily dealers in merchandise or articles outside of drugs and who may under certain conditions sell medicines or even compound prescriptions.

"II. That this Conference take measures to provide for the organization and conduct of two classes of colleges.

"First. Colleges of Druggists, the curriculum being primarily that of a business college. The object of these colleges being to educate drug clerks and those who are to follow the commercial pharmacy as conducted in the average retail drug store.

"Second. Colleges of Pharmacy, the standards to be those of any other professional school. These colleges having for their purpose the training of students for professional pharmacy in its broadest sense.

"III. That there be created two committees on Syllabi.

"First. The one to map out courses for the business colleges, and

"Second. The other to outline a course of instruction for the professional schools.

Means of Recruiting Clerks

"IV. In order to meet the shortage of drug clerks and also that we can draw more largely from our high schools apprentices I recommend that a committee be appointed to consider the advisability of the technical high schools giving such instruction as would prepare their students to become drug salesmen or drug clerks or even qualify them to take ordinary positions in manufacturing laboratories. I am inclined to think that we will obtain valuable recruits for pharmacy in this way, who, upon taking additional instructions in a school for druggists or advanced courses in a college of pharmacy might attain positions of greater responsibility.

"V. I recommend that a Committee on High Schools be created whose main purpose is to see what means could be taken to acquaint the boys and girls at school with the opportunities of following pharmacy as a calling.

"VI. Finally, I recommend that a committee be appointed on pharmaceutical degrees whose object it shall be to acquaint the Conference with the work of the Committee on Academic and Professional Higher Degrees of the Association of American Universities. Our degrees should conform to the best practice and follow a standard authority on this subject.

"We all have probably felt the need of some change in pharmacy and particularly the distinction being made between commercial and professional pharmacy. At a round table the question was raised, 'which is the most frequent of proverbs?' and some one said: 'No one, but the wearer, knows where the shoe pinches.' I hope that we as Illini—we as men—will have courage and will-power enough to cast off anything which will prevent our progress being safe and serene."

The Ordnance Department at Washington is to make a practical test of a new process for fixation of nitrogen which is claimed to be superior to the cyanamid process. The process was perfected by J. H. Reid. It produces carbides, which in turn can be treated to obtain nitrified products, these again may be treated with steam to produce ammonia. The only raw materials required are coal and lime. It is said that the War Department has let a contract for a demonstration plant to carry on this work, but no official announcement of it has been made.

BARRETT CO. PLANS CONSOLIDATION

Directors of the Barrett Company decided at a meeting held on Monday last to place before the stockholders a resolution for the dissolution of the subsidiary companies of the Barrett Company and the consolidating of the corporation's business under the title of the Barrett Company of New Jersey. The proposition will be considered at a special meeting of the stockholders of the company, to be held upon a date to be determined later.

The Barrett Company of West Virginia is to be taken over by The Barrett Company of New Jersey. The directors and stockholders of the West Virginia company have already approved the plan. The stockholders of the New Jersey corporation will receive notice of the proposed action this week and it is probable that the meeting will be called for Sept. 10 or 12. No increase in the capitalization of the New Jersey corporation is contemplated. The bonds of the West Virginia company are guaranteed by the New Jersey company, and the consolidation is mainly a matter of auditing accounts, according to officials of the company.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared by the directors. This dividend is payable on both the common and preferred stocks, the former on October 1, to stock of record September 12, and the latter on October 15, to stock of record September 26.

DISPELLING A FALSE IMPRESSION

The dominance of German dye manufacturers in the American market before the war was undoubtedly strengthened by the general belief that Germans were the discoverers of about everything in dyestuffs. This false impression is dispelled by Prof. Townes R. Leigh in his article on "Germany's Stolen Chemistry," which has been reprinted from DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS and many chemical companies are distributing it in their daily mail. The pamphlet fits the ordinary business envelope. Extra copies of this reprint will be supplied at the following rates: Single copies, 10c each; 100 copies, $2.00; 200 copies, $3.00; 500 copies, $6.00; 1,000 copies, $10.00. All postage prepaid to one address.

AMBULANCE FUND IS $1,570

The subscriptions for an ambulance, to be presented to the National League of Woman's Service by the chemical trade for use in conveying wounded American soldiers from the transports to hospitals, have reached a total of $1,570, it is reported by Murphy & Brewster, 40 Cedar Street, who undertook the work. In order to equip an ambulance $2,500 is needed. Contributions have been received as follows:

The du Pont Company, $100; the Barrett Company employes, $100; Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation, $100; Novocal Chemical Company, $100; Rector Chemical Company, $100; T. J. Parker, Inc., $50; Charles Pfizer & Co., $50; W. H. & F. Jordan, Jr., Inc., $50; United Piece Dye Works, $50; Edison International Corporation, $50; Commonwealth Chemical Corporation, $50; Murphy & Brewster, $50; Charles Morningstar & Co., $50; Holliday, Kemp Co., $50; E. Puigdengolas, $50; Ossining Chemical Works, $50; Journal of Commerce, $50; Contact Process Company, $50; J. C. Sparks, $50; Hine Brothers, $50; Dicks, David Company, $50; Trade News Service, $50; Florasynth Laboratories, $50; Carex Company, $50; Laidlaw, Kelley Company, $50; J. Ringborg, $25; O. Friedlander Chemical Company, $25; Marks Chemical Works, $10; H. A. Hirsh, $10. Total, $1,570.

NEW EXPLOSIVE STRONGER THAN TNT

Nitrobyronel Does Not Require Glycerin for Its Manufacture—Named In Honor of Dr. Byron E. Eldred of New York—Does Not Freeze

Nitrobyronel is the name of a new explosive which is being tested for war purposes. Its usefulness for industrial purposes has already been demonstrated, and it is predicted that it will prove as useful in military applications; but before such use in ordnance is possible a series of long-time tests must be worked out.

Nitrobyronel, like nitroglycerin, is a liquid, and the two are much alike in appearance. But for the manufacture of nitrobyronel no fats or other food products are necessary, as is the case in recovering glycerin. But nitrobyronel has other properties just as interesting, although perhaps of less vital import. In ordinary circumstances it is harmless. A drop of it on an anvil will not explode under sledge-hammer blows; a lighted match thrown into it does not fire it, but sputters out harmlessly. It does not freeze. Nitrobyronel is set off only by detonation, caused by setting off fulminate of mercury. The new explosive takes its name from Dr. Byron E. Eldred of the Commercial Research Company of Long Island City, says the "New York Times," which quotes Dr Eldred as saying that nitrobyronel is the result of work by several specialists who are on the staff of the company. Dr. Eldred said:

"Nitrobyronel does not call for the chemical disintegration of fats or other food products, as glycerin does, and my hope is that by substituting it for nitroglycerin powders in our mines, we may set free quantities of glycerin for Great Britain and our other allies. Nitroglycerin in its liquid state is sensitive to friction, and when used in that form, (in oil wells, for instance) it must be transported carefully in wagons. In its liquid form it is too dangerous to be transported by common carriers. It is the chief explosive ingredient of dynamite, where the liquid is absorbed in a carrier such as sawdust.

"Nitrobyronel eliminates these dangers. It has been tested extensively in commercial work and has proved eminently satisfactory. Those who have tried it are delighted with it. And so my hope now is that it may be manufactured on a scale such that glycerin may be saved in large quantities for other uses. The question whether it is to be manufactured on a large scale is a question for Washington to determine.

"If this new explosive is used in the mines and oil wells of America so as to release glycerin for the use of our allies in making cordite, I will feel that I have contributed that much more toward the ultimate victory."

An important invention of the Commercial Research Company was the discovery, a few years ago, of a substitute for platinum in "leading-in" wires or seals for incandescent electric lamps. This seal, commonly known as Eldred wire, has displaced platinum for the purpose, and is universally used. They also succeeded in producing a synthetic attar of roses, and realized the dream of the varnish manufacturer in producing a pale varnish.

That part of the property of Herman & Herman, Inc., chemicals, bankrupt, which is not sold under sealed bids during the early part of the present week, will be sold at public auction August 22 at 10:30 A. M. at 6 Church Street, New York, and August 23 at the same hour at 205 and 206 Van Vordt Street, Jersey City, N. J.

GEISENHEIMER & CO. NOW A CORPORATION

Reorganized as Aniline Dyes and Chemicals with $800,000 Capital

The firm of Geisenheimer & Co. announces that its property and assets have been acquired by Aniline Dyes and Chemicals, recently incorporated with authorized capital of $800,000. Theodore Geisenheimer has retired from business. Alfred F. Lichtenstein, who is president and treasurer of the new company will act in all respects in matters connected with the business of the old firm.

The first vice-president of Aniline Dyes and Chemicals is W. H. Van Winckel, formerly sales manager of the Dow Chemical Company, of Midland, Mich. The second vice-president is Robert Hilton, who is also vice-president of The Ault & Wiborg Co., of Cincinnati, O. Henry A. Datter is secretary. Mr. Lichtenstein, Mr. Van Winckel, Mr. Hilton and Mr. Datter are the four principal stockholders in the new company and will assume the active management. It is the intention of these officials to greatly increase the staff of the company in order to enlarge the field of operations for the sale of the dyestuffs, intermediates and chemicals manufactured by The Ault & Wiborg Co. for which they are the sole selling agents

The company has a five-year lease of the building at the corner of Cedar and Washington Streets, occupied for many years by Geisenheimer & Co. The structure will be remodelled inside giving large warehouse facilities and greater office room arranged to suit the expanding business. A new sign bearing the name "Aniline Dyes and Chemicals, Incorporated, Successor to Geisenheimer & Co." has already been placed over the door of the Cedar street entrance.

Aniline Dyes and Chemicals has branch offices in Boston, Philadelphia and Columbus, Ga. Plans are rapidly developing for establishing new offices at other points.

Mr. Van Winckel was absorbed in the details of reorganization when seen by a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

"One hardly realizes the number of things that must be attended to in taking over an established business into corporate form. We have scarcely finished organizing and now must get out new stationery and cards, signs and advertising. We are opening new branches and meantime must carry on the business as usual. Then comes the remodelling of this building to give us better office facilities and rearrange the warehouse system to meet the increasing trade."

LABORATORY CHEMICALS WANTED

The Field Medical Supply Depot, United States Army, Washington, has called for bids on laboratory chemicals which must be filed by August 27 and cover the following supplies:

1,500 bottles ACID METAPHOSPHORIC, (Glacial Phosphoric Acid), sticks or lumps, ¼-lb. in c.s.b., well waxed or paraffined stopper.

1,000 bottles ACID PHOSPHOTUNGSTIC, crystals, analysis required, 1-oz. in g.s.b.

2,000 vials ACID URIC, special purity for standard, analysis required, 1-gm. in vial.

1,000 cartons ASBESTOS, Select long fibre, acid washed, for use in Gooch Crucibles, 1-lb. in substantial carton.

1,000 tins CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, C. P., (Oxychloride), analysis required, 1-lb. in tin.

1,000 bottles CHARCOAL, blood, purified, ¼-lb. in c.s.b.

1,000 bottles GUAIACUM, U. S. P., ¼-lb. in c.s.b.

500 bottles INULIN, 10-gm. in c.s.b.

1,000 bottles MALTOSE, ¼-lb. in c.s.b.

1,000 bottles MANGANOUS SULPHATE, analysis required, 1-lb. in c.s.b., paraffined stopper.

1,000 cartons MANNITE, 1-lb. in carton.

1,000 bottles NAPHTHO-RESORCIN, (DIOXYNAPHTHALENE—(1:3)—), 1-oz. in c.s.b.

News of Companies

Fire, on August 13, destroyed a portion of the acid works at the plant of the Liebig Fertilizer Company, Carteret, N. J. The destroyed section will be immediate rebuilt.

The Interstate Chemical Company, 657 Garfield Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., has awarded a contract for the erection of a new addition on Garfield Avenue between Bay View Avenue and Marcus Street.

Fries Brothers, Orange Street, Bloomfield, N. J., manufacturers of chemicals, have had plans prepared for the construction of a new one-story concrete addition to their plant, about 40 x 100 feet, to cost $25,000.

In connection with extensive sulphur deposits in Culberson County, Tex., being developed by Edward Hart, of Barstow, Tex., and associates, it is planned to erect a large plant for the production of sulphuric acid.

The Upjohn Company, Twenty-second and Oak Streets, Kansas City, Mo., manufacturer of pharmaceuticals, has leased a new three-story factory building near its plant, and is planning for the early installation of the necessary machinery to increase its present output.

The P. W. Drackett Sons Co., chemical manufacturers of Cincinnati, O., will build a large office structure adjoining the new plant on Spring Grove Avenue, the contract having been awarded to the Fischer-Devore Co. at about $12,000. The company's new plant is one of the largest in this section.

In connection with the organization of the Red Granite Copper & Water Company, Strand, Okla., which plans to commence work on the development of pyrite deposits in that section, the Grasselli Chemical Company has arranged to purchase the output of the company at $7.00 per ton.

The Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, is planning the installation of various new operating devices to provide for increased capacity at its plant at Twenty-eighth Street and Passyunk Avenue. The erection of a new one-story brick, steel and concrete boiler plant, about 60 x 95 feet, is also planned, the entire work being estimated to cost approximately $350,000.

The National Metals and Chemical Company, at Pittsburg, Cal., has been authorized by the State Commissioner of Corporations to issue 995 shares of its capital stock in exchange for a plant and its equipment, which will be used for the reduction of ores by the use of mechanical and chemical processes. The company will also extract precious and other metals from ores, and manufacture nitric acid by the fixation process.

The Steel Cities Chemical Company, Ensley, Ala., is making rapid progress in the construction of its new plant to replace the works recently destroyed by fire. It is said that the capacity of the new plant will be about forty per cent. greater than the former factory, and, when completed, will be devoted exclusively to the production of war materials for the Government. The new works will cost, it is said, from $150,000 to $200,000.

Trade Notes and Personals

The big new electrolytic caustic and chlorine plant at the arsenal in Edgewood, Md., has just started operations.

Lye men are to hold a conference with officials of the War Industries Board and the Inter-departmental Committee on Fats and Oils in the conservation section of the Council of National Defense on Monday, August 26.

W. O. Davey & Sons, 164 Laidlaw Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., manufacturers of oakum, etc., have acquired a new two-story brick factory building, about 200 x 400 feet, at Summit and Laidlaw Avenues, for a consideration said to be in the neighborhood of $200,000.

The Dye Products & Chemical Company, Ponier Street, Newark, N. J., manufacturer of chemicals, dyestuffs, etc., is planning for the erection of a new addition to its plant on property recently acquired on the southwest corner of Vanderpool Street and Avenue B.

The American Chemical Society reports the recent establishment in Paris of a French section of the society, to cover the entire territory of France. The application for this branch was signed by distinguished chemists of both nations, many of whom are working together at the front.

The Department of Agriculture announces that approximately 40,000 tons of nitrates from Chile cannot be delivered for use on the farms of the United States this year. Applications for the delivery of 120,000 tons were filed with the department, it was announced, but only 75,000 tons were delivered. Ship shortage, aggravated by the loss of two vessels loaded with the nitrates, accounted for the failure in supplies.

Compulsory orders have been issued from Washington for 20,000 tons of caustic soda for Government requirements. Although there is enough caustic soda and bleaching powder being produced to supply the necessary works, Government action in commandeering caustic soda and bleaching powder and fixing the price may be expected soon. War work officials admit that there is to be strict Government control of these products.

Directors of the Semet-Solvay Company have voted to omit the usual stock dividend. An announcement to stockholders says: "On account of the very large amount of clerical and administrative work required, it has been decided to make a change in the custom inaugurated in 1917 of representing by quarterly stock dividends a portion of the profits invested in new developments. It is proposed to defer consideration of a stock dividend until the year's results are at hand."

Awards of contracts for various medical supplies, comprising all the needs of medical units, will be announced soon. Bids have been opened by the General Purchasing Office of the Surgeon-General of the Army for supplies for the forces in France. Firms making bids have included statistics, showing how much material they can deliver in thirty days and how much in sixty days after receiving awards. Such a system is expected to do away with all waiting hereafter by the medical department.

ELI LILLY & CO.'S ANSWER FILED

System of Price Fixing to Wholesalers Explained—Retailers Free to Sell at Any Price—Refused to Sell to Atchison House

The answer of Eli Lilly & Co. of Indianapolis to the complaint of the Federal Trade Commission alleging that it maintains a system of price-fixing admits that the company has a system of fixing prices at which its products shall be resold by wholesalers but denies that this system has any improper or illegal effect in securing trade from wholesalers or in enlisting their co-operation in enlarging the sale of the respondent's products to the prejudice of competitors who do not fix resale prices.

The respondent produces, it says, less than five per cent. of the total of these competitive products sold in the United States. As a direct aid to the retail druggist it employs more than 160 travelling salesmen to visit the retail drug trade, advise them of the quality of the respondent's goods and assure them of a fair price. Inasmuch as the needs of retailers for such products are usually of small volume and from the further fact that the tremendous number of small transactions would add greatly to the cost of distribution the company's policy embraces a plan by which all orders taken from retail druggists are turned in to a selective list of wholesale distributors.

The distributor enters into a contract by which a fixed additional discount on the list prices is given to the distributor. The answer continues:

"Respondent has never endeavored to fix the price at which its products are sold to the public, and there is in fact a considerable diversity in the prices charged to the public for the same article.

"And the respondent avers that its policy as exemplified in actual practice is for the public good and offends no sound rule of public policy."

The company admits that for more than a year it has refused to sell its products to a former customer located at Atchison, Kan., and said dealer would not agree to maintain respondent's resale prices, but the company declares that such refusal on its part was not alone for the purpose of maintaining its standard resale prices, but was more especially induced by the action of such dealer in dispensing with its sales force, the co-operation of which was an essential, economic part of respondent's plan of doing business. The answer says:

"Respondent denies that its said methods of marketing its goods operate in any improper or unlawful way to induce its customers to confine their purchases to the respondent's products or that they hinder or prevent respondent's competitors from making sales of similar products to such wholesalers handling respondent's products. Respondent further says that in no case and under no conditions does it enter into a contract with any of its customers, or otherwise require of its customers, that they shall handle exclusively respondent's goods, or that they shall not accept orders for the goods of respondent's competitors, or that they shall to any extent improperly favor respondent's goods over those of respondent's competitors."

The Vortex Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, in the sale of paraffin cups and dishes and metal holders are charged with attempting to force standard resale prices on jobbers and wholesalers handling their products. They are also charged with refusing to sell to dealers or jobbers who sell at their own prices. The cases will be heard in Washington September 20 to 23.

WAR WORK CONTRACTS CHANGED

Chemical, acid, alkali, bleaching powder, caustic soda, toluol, benzol and scores of other plants engaged on war supplies are vitally interested in changes in the Government contracts for war supplies which have recently been approved by the Superior Board of Review of the General Staff. These provide that hereafter manufacturers furnished with special equipment at the expense of the Government may purchase such facilities at a fair value.

The increased manufacturing facilities that have been created by the War Department, exclusive of the new industries serving the navy and the Emergency Fleet Corporation from April, 1917, to July, 1918, cost approximately $400,000,000. These investments have been distributed through almost half of the states, with seventy per cent. in sections of the country other than New England or the East Central States.

The new clauses in the contracts give the contractors an opportunity to take over these new facilities. If the contractor wishes to take title he may make a written offer to the Government. The contractor will pay for such facilities at their appraised value at the time of the offer. This can be done either by direct payment or by an amortization plan.

The contract now used provides that if the contractor does not make the Government an offer or in the case that his offer is unacceptable, the Government retains the right to remove all facilities which have been provided after the termination of the contract. The contract may also provide that the Government may buy the land upon which such facilities have been erected in the event that it wishes to keep the facilities or in the event that a satisfactory agreement cannot be reached as to the terms of purchase.

PLANNING FOR THE FOURTH LOAN

Acceptances have been received by George de B. Greene, chairman of the Advisory Trades Committee of the Rainbow Division of the Liberty Loan, from a majority of the industrial committee chairmen named by Gov. Benjamin Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank to conduct the compaign of the Fourth Loan among the trades of this city. As there are ninety committees on the division's roster which represent all the industries of the metropolis, the division undoubtedly will be in a position to begin actve work a full month earlier than in any of the previous drives.

While trades here have set no quota for their share in obtaining subscriptions for the new loan, which is to be floated on September 28, it is anticipated that they will raise about half the total of the city. The trades total during the last drive was more than $550,000,000.

Canvassing for the Fourth Loan will be facilitated by a master list containing 120,000 names and ratings of firms. Every firm is listed according to an industry. The list will be given to each sub-committee so that not a single business concern will be overlooked in soliciting subscriptions.

Members of the Advisory Trades Committee decided a few days ago to adopt the national community Honor Flag for awards to firms sixty per cent. of whose employes have bought bonds. The only difference between the new industrial Honor Flag and the Community Honor Flag will be that the trade banner will have the firm percentage written in at the bottom of the white field.

The War Trade Board announces the addition of the following commodities to the export conservation list, effective August 15, 1918: Tapioca flour, shinbones, thigh bones, unground bones.

USE OF THE TERM BENZOL

The commercial term benzol when used without any modifying phrase means the aromatic hydrocarbon benzene, C_6H_6, usually in the pure form. The word benzol is preferred in trade to benzene, owing to the likelihood of confusing the latter with the aliphatic hydrocarbon, benzine, derived from petroleum and totally different in chemical structure and properties, says the "Color Trade Journal." There are also various grades of benzol known—90 per cent., 50 per cent., and 30 per cent. benzol. These terms are applied to benzol mixtures of which 90, 50, or 30 per cent. distils over at temperatures up to the boiling point of water. The composition of these three grades of commercial benzol is as follows:

	90 per cent. benzol	50 per cent. benzol	30 per cent. benzol
Benzene	80.9	45.4	13.5
Toluene	14.9	40.3	73.4
Xylene	2.2	12.4	11.7
Impurities	2.0	1.9	1.4

At the present time, owing to the much higher value of toluol than benzol, these grades are not so often met with in trade as formerly. In nearly all cases the benzol and toluol are separated and sold as such in practically a chemically pure condition.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY'S MEETING

The annual meeting of the American Chemical Society is to be held in Cleveland, O., September 10 to 13. Chemists from the Government service and from the industries will be present. Among the interesting features of the convention will be a paper on "The American Chemist's Place in Warfare" by Charles L. Parsons, Chairman of the Committee on War Service for Chemists, and a general symposium on the chemistry of dyestuffs. A final and complete programme of all the events will be ready early in September.

CEMENT OUTPUT IN 1917

Statistics of the cement industry in the United States in 1917 prepared under the direction of Ernest F. Burchard, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, indicate that the total shipments of Portland cement from the mills amounted to 90,703,474 barrels, valued in bulk at the mills at $122,775,088. This represents a decrease in quantity of 4.1 per cent. and an increase in value of 17.8 per cent. compared with 1916. The combined shipments of natural and puzzolan cements in 1917 were 639,456 barrels, valued at $435,370, representing a decrease in quantity of 24.1 per cent. and an increase in value of 1.0 per cent. compared with 1916. The production of Portland cement in 1917 was 92,814,202 barrels, compared with 91,521,198 barrels in 1916, an increase of 1.4 per cent. This production holds the record, the next highest output, 92,097,131 barrels, having been made in 1913.

Not only was the largest output of Portland cement made in 1917 but the factory price received during the year throughout the country was high, ranging from $1.22 per barrel in the Lehigh district to $1.69 in the State of Washington, and averaging for the whole country $1.354, as compared with $1.103 in 1916.

The exports of hydraulic cement from the United States in 1917 were 2,586,215 barrels, valued at $5,328,536, or $2.06 per barrel, compared with 2,563,976 barrels, valued at $3,828,231, or $1.49 per barrel in 1916. The imports for consumption in 1917 were 2,323 barrels, compared with 1,836 barrels in 1916. The statistics of exports and imports were compiled from records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

MAY USE COTTON IN GUN CHARGES

Chemically treated cotton cloth, as a substitute for silk, is being tested by the Ordnance Department, and if found practicable for ordnance uses will effect the double result of meeting a serious shortage in silk and of bringing about a money saving in the ordnance program estimated at between $25,000,000 and $35,000,000, according to a War Department statement.

Preliminary tests have encouraged the department to proceed further with its experiments, and for this purpose an order for 5,000 yards of the new material has been placed.

"At present millions of yards of silk are required in making the bags which contain the large powder charges used in the firing of heavy artillery," said the department's statement. "These bags are inserted in the gun immediately behind the projectile, and the firing of them gives the propelling force that hurls the projectile at the target.

"Heretofore silk has been depended upon for these bags, for the reason that no other cloth material has been found that would meet the peculiar conditions required. It is essential that not a particle of the bag container shall remain after the gun is fired. Otherwise a smouldering piece of the fabric might cause a premature explosion when a new charge was inserted.

"Owing to the great scarcity of silk, however, the cost of this material has increased enormously. This shortage is felt by all the warring Powers, including Germany.

"Early in the war Germany is understood to have used a chemically treated cotton as a substitute for silk, but has since been compelled by the diminishing cotton supply to resort to other substitutes."

LABOR IN CHEMICALS INDUSTRY

The chemicals, oils and paint industries show the usual seasonal increased activity in labor. June had one per cent. more employees than May and a three per cent. larger payroll. Comparing it with the corresponding month of the previous year, the result is also favorable as June, 1918, had two per cent. more workers and 22 per cent. greater payrolls. The two divisions to show distinct gains over June, 1917, were drugs with one per cent. more workers, and miscellaneous chemical products with an increase of 14 per cent. This latter increase is accounted for by the expansion of the manufacture of photographic supplies.

NEW GLYCERIN PRICES CONFIRMED

The Food Administration issues the following:

Prices at which dynamite glycerin is to be furnished to the allied governments and domestic consumers during the remainder of 1918 have been settled by joint agreement between the Food Administration and makers of soap and candles.

Allied requirements, estimated at 7,000 long tons, will be furnished at 60 cents a pound in August and September; 58 cents in October and November; and 56 cents in December, f. o. b. production points in drums—drums included in price—deliveries to be divided into quotas of approximately one-third for each of the three periods. Sales to domestic consumers will be made on the same basis, and it is suggested that they accept the same deliveries, as nearly as possible.

It is assumed that the price of crude glycerin and chemically pure glycerin will be stabilized by market conditions to a basis conforming to the prices specified for dynamite glycerin.

The price agreement was entered into for the manufacturers by a soap and candle war committee which held its first meeting at the Food Administration June 3. This committee was appointed by the trade and its personnel is as follows:

Sidney M. Colgate, of Colgate & Co., New York, chairman; Samuel S. Fels, of Fels & Co., Philadelphia; W. E. McCaw, of Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati; W. O. Thompson, of N. K. Fairbanks Co., Chicago; L. H. Waltke, of William Waltke & Co., St. Louis; N. N. Dalton, of Peet Bros. Manufacturing Co., Kansas City; Sidney Kirkman, of Kirkman & Son, Brooklyn, and George B. Wilson, of the Globe Soap Co., Cincinnati, ex-officio chairman.

The committee and Food Administration recommended that all soap makers who manufacture soap containing more than one per cent of glycerin take steps at once to reduce it to that percentage. Glycerin is especially in demand at present in Great Britain and Italy, where it is used to make cordite, a smokeless powder, and in Canada for explosives.

The American Aniline Products, Inc., of New York, have taken new quarters for their Southern office and laboratory at 214 Main Street, Danville, Va., and have opened a large warehouse where they are carrying a large stock of their colors.

DRUG TRADE ROLL OF HONOR

The Pharmaceutical Era is compiling a list of all men and women connected with any branch of the drug trade who are serving in the U. S. Army or Navy and will greatly appreciate information regarding all such persons.

1—Name and Home Address?

2—What were his connections with drug trade?

3—In what branch of the Service, what Grade or Rank and where located?

INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY_____

MAIL TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA, 3 Park Place, New York.

ALSO PLEASE SEND

us any news you can of the Drug Boys now in the service.

Send us their letters, clippings, photographs, etc., for publication, also reports on casualties and promotions.

THE EDITOR

The Drug & Chemical Markets

EXPORT DRUG TRADE HAMPERED

War Risk Rates Advanced 20 Per Cent—Refusal of Export Licenses for Saccharin Followed by Slump In Price—Other Price Changes

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Antipyrine, 50c
Balm of Gilead Buds, 1c
Cassia, China, Broken, 1c
Chloroform, U.S.P., 7c
Cocoa Butter, Fingers, Cases, 1c
Erigeron Oil, 70c
Mace, Batavia, No. 2, ½c
Peppermint Oil, Tins, Bottles, $1.25
Pimento, Select, ¼c
Rochelle Salt, 2c
Seidlitz Mixture, 1½c
Sugar of Milk, 1c
Thymol, Crystals, U.S.P., 50c

Declined

Berries, Saw Palmetto, 5½c
Balsam, Peru, 15c
Camphor, Japanese Refined, 2c
Canary Seed, South American, ½c
Coriander Seed, Mogador, Unbleached, 1½c
Pepper, Singapore, Black, ½c
Potassium, Bicarbonate, 15c
Saccharin, U.S.P., $3
Sage, Spanish, ½c
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P., 5c
Turmeric Root, Aleppy, ¼c

The trade was surprised at the sudden advance of 20 per cent. in war risk rates on tonnage for the West Indies and South America. It means additional cost in the export business and there was a suspension of buying temporarily. The submarine menace continues and the new war risk rate will apply to coastwise shipping as well as tonnage for the South Atlantic. The transatlantic rates have not yet been advanced.

When the report that licenses for the exportation of insoluble saccharin had been refused by the War Trade Board there was a slump in the price of this commodity amounting to $3. Import restrictions are felt more acutely as stocks of crude materials diminish and it becomes evident that new supplies cannot be obtained without long delay and increased expense. The export regulations immediately affect the market in case licenses are refused, owing to the tendency to offer the goods at a sacrifice to avoid storage charges and insurance.

Botanical drugs are firm because of the light stocks. Saw palmetto berries are lower. Peppermint oil advanced on unfavorable crop report. Vanillin quotations were raised on news of a storm that was said to have destroyed many vanilla bean plants. Erigeron oil, chloroform, antipyrine, Rochelle salt, seidlitz mixture and thymol crystals are higher.

Acetphenetidin—Second hands continue to shade prices and keen competition resulted in general weakness. Offerings were reported down to $3, while makers continue to quote $3.25 @ $3.50 a pound.

Agar Agar—Owing to the market being bare of supplies of No. 2 agar agar, prices closed more or less nominal at 80c @ 81c a pound.

Aloin, U. S. P., Powdered—The steady demand continues and with supplies diminishing a firmer sentiment is apparent. Holders are asking 98c @ $1 a pound.

Antipyrine—Increased inquiries and smaller stocks resulted in higher quotations. Holders are demanding 50c advance to $19.50 and some are asking $20.25 a pound for bulk parcels.

Balm of Gilead Buds—Scant supplies and larger inquiries led to higher prices. Holders raised quotations 1c to 55c @ 65c a pound, but meager offerings hampered sales.

Balsam, Peru—Diminishing buying orders and a slight accumulation of supplies have had a depressing effect on prices. Holders shaded quotations about 15c to $3.30 @ $3.40 a pound.

Berries, Saw Palmetto—Increased stocks, larger offerings and keen selling competition resulted in lower prices, sellers cutting their quotations 5½c to 13c @ 14c, while some holders booked orders at 12c a pound.

Cassia—All varieties closed quiet but quotably unchanged except for selected China, for which holders are asking 1c advance to 16c @ 16½c a pound.

Buchu Leaves, Short—In response to stronger primary markets, the sentiment among importers is firmer. Offerings are moderately fair at $1.45 a pound and inquiries are gradually improving.

Chloroform—Manufacturers advanced prices 7c to 70c a pound for U. S. P. covering lots of 50 pounds and over. Makers are not entering contracts or orders for forward delivery. The advance is attributed to higher cost of production.

Camphor, Japanese Refined—Lack of demand created an easier market. Sellers as a rule are booking orders at 2c lower to $1.18 @ $1.19 a pound for 2½ pound slabs.

Canary Seed—South American seed was lowered ½c to 15½c @ 15¾c a pound at which figures the demand became active absorbing the bulk of the offerings. The close was firmer.

Cocoa Butter—Light importations and a larger demand resulted in holders advancing prices 1c to 36c @ 37c a pound for fingers in cases. In bulk prices closed unchanged at 25c @ 27c a pound, as to brand.

Codliver Oil, Newfoundland—Prices are firmer and tending upward in sympathy with reports from the primary market. Holders are asking $89 @ $90 a barrel, as to brand. Norwegian is held at $125 @ $140 a barrel, closing easy.

Coriander Seed, Mogador, Unbleached—Dullness pervades the market. Larger offerings led holders to reduce prices 1½c to 10¾c @ 11c a pound.

Cumin Seed—Supplies of new crop seed have begun to arrive and offerings at the lower range of prices are being readily absorbed. Sellers are naming 12½c @ 12¾c a pound.

Epsom Salt—Diminishing stocks and a growing demand resulted in firmer prices. Makers are asking $3.37½ @ $3.45 for technical and $3.62½ @ $3.87 per 100 pounds for U. S. P. supplies.

Erigeron Oil—Smaller supplies led to an advance in price. Handlers raised their quotations about 70c @ $3 @ $3.60 a pound as to brand.

Ginger—Stronger primary markets abroad, due to speculative buying over there, led to firmer prices here. Sellers are quoting good white Jamaica at 17¼c @ 18c and ordinary at 15c @ 16c. African is held at 12¾c @ 13c a pound.

Glycerin Refined, C. P.—Quiet dominates the market. Refiners are repeating former prices of 61c @ 61½c a pound in drums and 63c @ 63½c a pound in cans.

Glycerin, Crude—Prices are easy owing to lack of buying orders. Sellers are quoting saponification loose at 42c @ 42½c and soap lye, loose, at 38c @ 38½c a pound.

Mace—The better qualities are scarce and in demand. Prices ruled firmer but unchanged for all kinds, except for Batavia No. 2 which is held at ½c higher to 46½c @ 47c a pound.

Mercury—As a result of small supplies the trend of the market is firm. Leading selling agents are naming $125 a flask of 75 pounds while some holders are quoting $130.

Morphine—The demand is steady and supplies are adequate to fill requirements of consumers. Makers are repeating former prices on the basis of $11.80 an ounce for sulphate covering 25 ounce lots.

Opium—The market is inactive. Holders of granular are quoting nominal prices owing to the light demand. Sellers are quoting supplies in cases, U.S.P., at $22.50 and granular at $24.50 a pound.

Pepper, Singapore, Black—The market is dull owing to light trading. Holders lowered prices ½c to 26½c @ 27c a pound. White pepper was reduced ¼c to 33c @ 33¼c a pound.

Peppermint Oil—Prices advanced sharply owing to unfavorable crop reports. Dealers raised prices about $1.25 a pound to $4.45 in tins and $4.55 in bottles, while handlers of some brands asked $5. Supplies in bulk were raised to $4.40 @ $4.50 a pound.

Pimento—Prices are firm in response to a larger demand. Holders raised quotations ¼c to 7½c @ 8c a pound for select goods.

Potassium, Bicarbonate—Sharp selling competition resulted in a lower market. Holders now quote from 70c @ 75c a pound.

Rochelle Salt—Makers raised quotations 2c a pound, owing to increased cost of the crude material and smaller stocks. Sellers are naming 47c for crystals, U. S. P., in boxes and 46½c a pound for powdered in barrels.

Saccharin, U. S. P.—Prices eased off when it became known that licenses for the exportation of insoluble had been refused. Standard brands were lowered about $3 to $34 @ $36 for soluble and $32 @ $34 a pound for U S. P. insoluble.

Sage Leaves, Spanish—Larger offerings and small inquiries led to an easier market. Sellers are naming ½c lower to 19c @ 19½c a pound. Other varieties are held at unchanged prices.

Seidlitz Mixture—Higher cost of the crude material and moderate supplies resulted in higher quotations. Manufacturers raised prices 1½c to 36c a pound for supplies in barrels.

Silver Nitrate—Makers revised prices to 63c an ounce for lots of 500 ounces. The United States Government has fixed the price of silver metal at $1.01½ an ounce.

Sugar of Milk—Makers advanced prices 1c to 52c @ 54c a pound. Higher cost of the crude material is mainly responsible for the advance.

Turmeric Root, Aleppy—The market closed easier under a lack of demand and freer offers. Sellers lowered prices ¼c to 8¼c @ 8½c a pound.

Quinine—The Federal Government having arranged with the Netherlands Government to use Dutch vessels at East Indian ports, ample supplies of cinchona bark are assured. Domestic makers are repeating prices on the basis of 90c an ounce in tins for lots of 100 ounces of sulphate.

Sodium Benzoate—In response to the larger production of benzoic acid, prices closed weaker. Holders are quoting $2.75 @ $2.90 a pound for granulated U. S. P., showing a reduction of 5c a pound.

Thymol, Crystals, U. S. P.—Makers advanced quotations 50c to $13.50 @ $13.70 a pound. Smaller stocks and an increased demand forced prices up.

Vanillin—Prices rule firm in response to poor crop reports noting a small yield of vanilla beans as a result of strong winds which destroyed the plants.

AWARDS FOR ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA

Leading firms received awards, last week, for magnesia and asbestos for the Navy Department, part to be delivered in the East and part in the West. The contracts are as follows:

The Philip Carey Co., Lockland, O., magnesia pipe covering, $236,959, East.

National Magnesia Manufacturing Co., San Francisco, Cal. magnesia pipe covering, $20,823, West; magnesia blocks, $4,430, West; insulating blocks, $20,000, East; insulating blocks, $9,000, West; magnesia cement, $1.300, East.

O. A. Danzenbaker, Washington, D. C., magnesia blocks, $78,600, East; asbestos millboard, $2,887, West; magnesia cement, $20,000, East; asbestos rope packing, $26,000, East; asbestos rope packing, $540, West.

The Franklin Manufacturing Company, Franklin, Pa., asbestos fibre felting, $17,072, East; $364, West.

Sall Mountain Company, Chicago, Ill., asbestos paper, $2,957, East; $191, West.

Wallace & Gale, Baltimore, Md., asbestos plaster, $5,000, East.

Plant Rubber & Asbestos Company, San Francisco, Cal., asbestos plaster, $39, West.

SHELLAC ON RESTRICTED LIST

The War Trade Board has placed shellac, button lac, seed lac, garnet lac and keerie or refuse lac on the list of restricted imports. All outstanding licenses for the importation of these commodities have been revoked as to ocean shipments after August 15, 1918, and hereafter no licenses for their importation will be issued except such as will cover the following:

(1) Shipments from Canada or Mexico by other than ocean transportation.

(2) Shipments from Calcutta between October 1, 1918, and March 31, 1919, inclusive, of a total of not to exceed 5,000 tons.

(3) Shipments on vessels of the United States navy of quantities for military or naval use.

DRUGS ON THE PREFERENTIAL LISTS

E. C. Brokmeyer, attorney for the National Association of Retail Druggists, writing to the secretary of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce regarding the work of the War Service Committee of the association announces that his conferences with the Drug Division of the Medical Section of the War Industries Board and representatives of the Priorities Board have resulted in placing drugs and medicines on the preferential lists for necessary coal, raw materials and transportation facilities.

VALUABLE DATA FOR EXPORTERS

The "All America Cables" system, 64 Broad Street, New York, has issued an attractive leaflet giving the new Cable Censorship Regulations in full. The company is also distributing a large-sized framed map of North and South America, showing its direct cables and connections on the American continent. Parties interested in securing this valuable data should address the Commercial Superintendent of the company at the above address.

Heavy Chemical Markets

FIRM SITUATION IN CHEMICALS

Carbon Tetrachloride Advanced—Soda Ash Prices Tending Upward—Caustic Soda Prices Easier—Bleaching Powder and Chlorate of Potash Show Strength

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Blanc Fixe, Dry, ½c lb.
Barium Chloride, $3.00 ton
Sulphite of Soda, 60-62 p.c. ½c lb.
Soda Ash, Double Bags, 20c per 100 lbs.
Soda Ash, Barrels, 10c per 100 lbs.
Ammonia Lump Alum, ¼c lb.
Ammonia Powdered Alum, ¼c lb.
Bleaching Powder, ½c lb.
Carbon Tetrachloride, 10c lb.
Chlorate of Potash, ¼c lb.
Chlorate of Soda ½c lb.
Copperas, 5c per 100 lbs.
Arsenate of Lead, Paste, 1c lb.
Arsenic, 1½c lb.
Bichromate of Soda, ¼c lb.
Ammonia Ground Alum, ¼c lb.

Declined

Caustic Soda, 5c per 100 lbs.
Yellow Prussiate of Soda, 1½c lb.
Silicate of Soda, 60 p.c. 10c 100 lbs.
Silicate of Soda, 40 p.c. 5c 100 lbs.

Considerable business has transpired in the New York heavy chemical market during the week, and a number of price revisions, chiefly upward, are noted. The sharpest advance has been in carbon tetrachloride as there has been a great deal of buying interest in this product recently and prices are now firmly established at new high levels.

Soda ash has held firm and in a number of quarters higher prices are named, especially for stocks in double bags. Caustic soda, on the other hand is quoted at slightly lower figures, but the market is by no means weak. Other items that have shown additional strength are bleaching powder, chlorate of potash, chlorate of soda, and practically all alums. Where lower prices have been heard they related largely to stocks in second hands, with only small quantities involved.

With prices now fixed on practically every important acid in the general list, there is little new reported from any direction, and for the most part business that is passing, is between makers and consumers, with little stock reaching the open market. The production is still inadequate to take care of the large Government requirements and the outside call also, and since it cannot be learned that there is any more "free" material to be had, prices that have been fixed are being maintained all along the line.

Sulphite of soda is now said to be in scant supply and where trading is being done it is mostly among dealers who are asking higher prices than have previously prevailed. Sal soda has also taken a move upward because of the inability of producers to satisfy the heavy demand. It is pointed out that makers are finding it hard to get their goods on the market because of railroad embargoes, scarcity of wooden containers and the recent unsatisfactory weather which prevents proper crystalization.

In sympathy with other advances, bicarbonate of soda has moved upward and factors state that large quantities are difficult to locate at this time. The present tight condition is attributed, in a large part, to the heavy export call. Copper sulphate, acetate of lead, caustic potash, and the prussiates of potash are seemingly in stronger call from the majority of large users, and in a number of directions higher prices were named at the close for spot material.

In summing up the general heavy chemical market for the week, it may be stated that there is sufficient underlying strength to justify holders of spot stocks to expect additional firmness. The labor situation, and the constantly increasing cost of raw materials are other reasons given for the advances that have taken place during the interval.

Acids—Very little new is reported on any of the heavy acids, and in the main the situation continues nominal. It is said that producers of the mineral acids are finding it difficult to meet contract requirements, and there have been practically no resale offerings in the open market during the week. The demand is far in excess of the supply, and at this writing no immediate relief is in sight on account of the large demands from the Government, which are apparently increasing from day to day. The recently announced fixed price by the War Trade Board continues to govern all sales of acetic acid, and it is only occasionally that there are any offerings from second hands. When stocks are available they go into immediate consumption under the present heavy demand and users are apparently willing to pay the high prices. Cresylic acid is getting very scarce and holders of spot goods ask from $1.10 to $1.20 per gallon for the 95-97 per cent kind; 75c a gallon and up for the 50 per cent and 40c a gallon and up for the 25 per cent. On muriatic acid the market remains in a sold-up condition, and prices are nominal without apparent change at 2c@2¼c a pound for the 18-degree, in carboys; 2¼c@2½c a pound for the 20-degree, and from 2½c@3c a pound for the 22-degree, on the spot. No resale lots of nitric acid have been reported, and makers are working over time to take care of the Government's needs and their old customers, without any stocks reaching the open market. Oxalic acid has been one exception to the tight condition of acids, and offerings have been made at 41c@42c a pound. From no direction have there been any offerings in sulphuric acid to speak of, and Government prices are prevailing with all transactions confined to consumers who are able to show that they are employed on essential industries. Tartaric acid is still in strong demand and prices closed firm at 95c a pound for the crystals, and 93c a pound, and up for the powdered acid.

Alums—Additional firmness has been reported, virtually on every hand in the local market. Spot supplies are not large and in view of an increasing demand closing quotations are higher at 5¼c to 5½c a pound for ammonium lump; 5½c to 6c a pound for ammonium ground, and 5¾c to 6c a pound for the powdered. Ammonium chrome continues to hold at 18c to 19c a pound, according to quantity and buyer, while prices for potassium chrome are being well maintained at 20½c to 21c a pound. Potassium lump is firm at 9½c to 10c a pound.

Aluminum Hydrate—Prices are without apparent change at 17c to 17¾c a pound for the light grade, and from 11c to 12c a pound for the heavy material, for prompt shipment. Stocks are only moderate and the demand is heavy.

Aluminum Sulphate—Prices are firm in the face of a strong and heavy call from all directions. Although some were quoting at 3¼c a pound as the inside for the high test, the prevailing figure in this market is nearer 3½c @ 4c a pound. The commercial or low test is offered on spot at 2¼c @ 2½c a pound, despite the fact that several sales have been recorded at 2c a pound as the inside. A great deal of buying interest is noted on every hand, and heavy inquiry has caused additional underlying strength.

Aqua Ammonia—The market is in a sold-up condition and prices are at established levels of 8½c a pound for the 26-degree water ammonia. Occasionally resale lots are heard, and as high as 15c a pound has been named.

Arsenate of Lead—Wide price ranges have been heard due to a great deal of speculation. Generally speaking the condition of the market is firm with supplies light. Closing figures were 15c to 17c a pound for the paste, and 31c to 33c a pound for the powdered.

Barium Chloride—Quotations for prompt shipment are $85 to $100 a ton for the 99 per cent. prime, and from $65 to $70 a ton for the 80 per cent. The market has ruled steady with supplies only moderate. The above prices show an advance over those of last week.

Bleaching Powder—For stocks in domestic drums prices have ranged from 2¼c to 2½c a pound, with the last named quotation prevailing. There has been a strong call for stocks in export drums and prices at the close ranged from 3⅛c to 4c a pound, according to quantity and buyer. The local market is in a firmer condition than has been recorded here for a long time at this season of the year, and indications point to additional advances in view of the fact that the call for export is apparently increasing from day to day. Supplies are getting scarce in the spot market, and there is a great deal of interest manifested on forward positions which are quoted at high levels.

Carbonate of Copper—Spot stocks are very light and few offerings are being made. Prices are firm at 30c to 31c for spot and near-by stocks.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Offers of spot material are very hard to locate and prices have advanced to 24c to 28c a pound, according to quantity and buyer. The consumption of this chemical has been exceedingly heavy of late, and judging from the undertone additional firmness may be expected.

Copper Sulphate—The demand is steady and the inquiry continues active, with supplies on spot only moderate. In the main, prices have held firm, and in some quarters higher quotations were named at the close. A number of inferior grades continue to be offered on the open market, but these materials have not attracted a great deal of attention on the part of large buyers. The prevailing price at the close for the 98-99 per cent. crystals ranged from 9¼c to 9¾c a pound, depending upon buyer and quantity.

Lead Acetate—Prices in the spot market closed at about the same levels of a week ago at 15¾c@16⅛c a pound for the broken brown; 17⅛c @ 17½c a pound for the white crystals; 16c @ 16½c a pound for the broken cakes, and 17¼c @ 18⅛c a pound for the granulated. Quite a lively interest is being manifested on the part of consumers, and supplies are reported as only moderate.

Potash, Caustic—A steady condition has been reported on practically every hand for this heavy chemical. The inquiry concerning forward positions is especially active at this time and the undertone is strong. Spot prices were 74½c @ 76¾c a pound for the high test, and from 61c to 62c a pound for the low test, or commercial grade.

Potassium Prussiate—Little of the Oriental material is being offered in the New York spot market as stocks that have arrived from Japan during the interval have gone into immediate consumption. Domestic stocks are firm at unchanged levels of $1.18 @ $1.25 a pound for the yellow, and in the neighborhood of $1.95 @ $2.00 a pound for the red.

Soda, Caustic—A quiet condition has been reported during the week and prices at the close were slightly below those previously noted for spot stocks. Supplies are ample to take care of more business. Standard brands rolling toward New York were quoted at $3.95 to $4.00 per hundred pounds, ex dock, although in some directions $4.10 has been named. Considerable dealer trading has been noted.

Soda Ash—Quite an improvement has been noted, and prices for spot and nearby stocks are higher. Supplies, while not abundant, are in sufficient quantity to take care of more business. Perhaps the feature has been the demand for double bags from Western works where material has been held at $2.90 to $3.00 per hundred pounds. A good inquiry has been noted for light ash in single bags, but very little spot material has been offered on the open market. At Jersey City $2.70 per hundred was named for light ash in barrels. Double bags of dense ash have been hard to locate, but from $3.50 per hundred and up has been heard for dense materials in barrels, f. o. b. Buffalo.

MAY TAX DEALERS IN NARCOTICS

A sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has reported in favor of a drastic tax on opium and other narcotics, with the purpose of meeting the situation which was created by the decision of the Supreme Court, which took away much of the effectiveness of the Harrison anti-narcotic law. The sub-committee will recommend a Federal license tax of $24 for importers and compounders, $12 for wholesale dealers, $6 for retail dealers, and $3 for physicians, veterinary surgeons, and dentists prescribing opium or other narcotics.

The sub-committee's action followed an inquiry recently made by a Treasury Committee, headed by Representative Rainey. The investigation, made in fifteen States, disclosed that there were 80,000 addicts in those States. The committee reported there were 8,000 drug-users found in New York City alone, and that 20 per cent of these were of draft age.

NEW TEXTILE COLOR CARD

Prior to the war the textile industry was wholly dependent upon Europe for its color inspiration; today the American textile manufacturer is not only dyeing his fabrics with American dyes, but he is getting his color suggestions from American color cards, which meet the needs of the fabric market in a practical and satisfactory way.

The autumn card of the Textile Color Card Association carries as usual forty-four colors, thirty-four of which are novelty shades. A few standard and past seasonal colors are included because of their promise of continued popularity. Blues and browns seem to predominate, but grays, purples, yellows and the rose tints claim a share of attention.

CHEMICAL DIRECTORY IN MANY TONGUES

The directory of British chemical manufacturers compiled under the supervision of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers is in the printers' hands and is now being translated into Russian and Japanese. It will be printed in English, French, Italian, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese and Japanese. At a recent meeting of the association it was announced, that information on foreign trade with these countries had been furnished to members by the Department of Overseas Trade and the Foreign Office.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

COLOR PRICES STEADY AND FIRM

Stocks of H Acid Difficult to Locate—All Dyewoods and Dye Bases Higher—Benzoic Acid and Benzoate of Soda Still Weak

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Naphthalene Balls, ¼c lb.
Phenol, ½c lb.
Acid H, 5c lb.
Anthraquinone, 75c lb.
Dinitrobenzol, 1c lb.
Beta-Naphthol, Sublimed, 5c lb.
Alpha-Naphthylamine, 2c lb.
Para-Phenylenediamine, 15c lb.
Annatto, Fine, ¼c lb.
Annatto, Seed, ½c lb.
Fustic Sticks, $1 ton
Liquid Fustic, 51-degree, ¼c lb.
Divi Divi, $2 ton
Quercitron, Ground, $1 ton
Sumac, Va., 25 p.c. tan, $2 ton

Coal-Tar Colors

Alizarin Blue, Medium, 15c lb.
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste, 25c lb.
Azo Yellow, 25c lb.
Bismarck Brown Y, 5c lb.
Bismarck Brown, R, 10c lb.
Metanil Yellow, 25c lb.
Methyl Violet, 10c lb.
Direct Fast Yellow, 5c lb.

Declined

Cresol, U. S. P., 1½c lb.
Naphthalene Flake, ⅛c lb.
Benzoic Acid, 10c lb.
Benzoate of Soda, 10c lb.
Benzidine Sulphate, 5c lb.
Diethylaniline, 10c lb.
"G" Salt, 5c lb.
Alpha-Naphthol, 5c lb.
Tolidin, 5c lb.
Zinc Dust, ¼c lb.

A fair amount of activity has been noted in the local market during the week on the important items that come under the general heading of colors and dyestuffs. This condition has applied to several of the crudes, the majority of the intermediates and practically all dye bases and dyewoods. Although some local factors are inclined to the belief that trading has not been as brisk as previously, the inquiry from all directions has created sufficient underlying strength to hold prices, for the most part steady and firm. Of the intermediates, in point of strength, H acid continues as the leader and at the close stocks on spot were exceedingly difficult to locate. In the general list of coal-tar crudes phenol shows the sharpest advance, in some quarters as much as ½c a pound. The demand is improving with spot supplies only moderate. The weakest spots in the intermediate list are benzoic acid and the soda. A slightly easier tendency is noted on benzidine sulphate, alpha-naphthol and tolidin.

The same firm condition continues in dye bases and dyewoods and some of the important stocks are now so scarce on spot that it is difficult to get quotations, and where figures are obtainable they are for stocks to arrive and subject to prior sale, which leaves the situation virtually nominal. This applies particularly to logwood sticks, fustic sticks, divi divi, gambier, cochineal, cutch, turmeric and quebracho. The demand for these items, it is said, is far in excess of the supply, and at this writing there is nothing to indicate that there will be any immediate improvement in the situation.

A steady demand has been noted for the majority of coal-tar colors, with especially strong call for stocks for export to New Zealand, Australia, South America, Spain and the Far East. The demand for export varies, but the chrome shades have been predominant. Most of the direct acid and basic colors are also in strong export call at this time. Among other colors receiving considerable attention are metanil yellow, patent blue, Victoria blue B, methyl violet and rhodamine B, extra concentrated. Practically no important price declines have been noted and where changes have occurred the trend has been upward.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—A strong demand continues for all varieties of albumen, and with supplies still insufficient to take care of the call prices are tending upward, with a number of the large importers stating that they are unable to take on any more business at the present time. There have been only scant arrivals of the Chinese egg into this market during the interval, and where stocks have reached this port they have gone into immediate consumption on outstanding contracts. Closing quotations were $1.25 to $1.30 a pound for the Chinese egg, with some asking $1.35 a pound; 90c to 95c a pound for the imported blood, and 65c to 70c a pound for the domestic blood.

Cochineal—Inability of importers to obtain shipping space continues to prevent the arrival of cochineal, and the recent active demand has left the local market practically bare of stocks. The demand is apparently getting stronger from day to day, and importers say it is impossible for them to quote on account of the uncertainty concerning the movement of stocks from primary points. Some importers state that consumers would doubtless pay as much as $1.00 a pound for either the silver Teneriffe or the rosy black varieties if they could locate any large quantities in the spot market. The gray black is quoted at 70c a pound and up.

Cutch—The situation is unsettled and with the demand increasing prices continue upward. The Rangoon in boxes is quoted at 22½c to 24c a pound, as an actual spot price, while others continue to quote nominally at 24c to 26c a pound for this grade, without offerings. Opinions differ as to the prevailing price for stocks to arrive, but for the most part they are held at about the same general level as spot. The slab or South American grade is still out of the market insofar as spot material is concerned and where quotations are heard only very small parcels are involved. There have been several light arrivals during the interval, but the stocks did not reach the open market. The majority of factors in the Borneo market are quoting 13¾c to 15¾c a pound for spot according to quantity, and in the neighborhood of 13c a pound for stocks to arrive.

Divi Divi—The demand is stronger than it has been in a long time, and if large supplies were to be had in the spot market it appears consumers would be willing to pay $84 a ton, with some naming $86 a ton as the outside. The last large sale of divi divi that was recorded in this market went through at $80 a ton. Reliable importers say they are still behind in their contracts that were made before the War Trade Board placed restrictions on the importations of this material, and there is little inclination to book future business.

Fustic—The same strength that has been noted on all fustic continues. Supplies are very light on spot and importers say that only small quantities are afloat and when these stocks reach here they will not be put on the open market since the bulk of the cargoes have already been sold on contract. The sticks have advanced to $44 @ $55 a ton, according to quantity and point of origin, and it is hardly probable that prime Mexican sticks could now be had at less than

the last named figure. The chips are firm at 3½c @ 5½c a pound, and the 51-degree unchanged at 13¾c @ 14½c a pound, according to quantity and buyer.

Gambier—Where stocks of the common are available sellers are getting from 22½c to 23c a pound, with supplies insufficient to take care of all the business that is being placed. Nominally Java cubes are unchanged at 20c @ 21½c a pound, with the range of the Singapore cubes from 30c to 32c a pound. This is one of the items that is in particularly strong demand and indications are that the condition will continue to tighten in view of comparatvely light arrivals at this port.

Indigo—It is stated that the demand is steady but not especially pressing. Supplies appear to be in sufficient quantity to take care of the business being placed and quotations for spot are at about the same levels of a week ago of $2.25 @ $2.75 a pound for the Oudes; $3.00 @ $3.50 a pound for the Bengal; $2.25 @ $2.75 a pound for the Guatemala; 90c @ $1.00 a pound for the Madras and from 24c to 26c a pound for the paste.

Logwood—Very little is to be had in the spot market and where offerings have been made holders have been able to secure higher prices than prevailed a week ago. Nominal conditions are reported on almost every hand and importers are of the impression that unless restrictions are soon taken off imports the market will be entirely bare of stocks. Closing quotations were $50 @ $55 a ton for the sticks, f. o. b. New York, while $45 a ton is heard for stocks at Southern points. The chips are firm at 3½c @ 5½c a pound; the solid at 21c @ 22c a pound; the 51-degree Twaddle at 11c @ 11¼c a pound, and the crystals at 21c @ 26c a pound.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Only a moderate amount of buying interest is displayed and business that has passed in the New York market has been largely of a routine character. Supplies are still sufficient to take care of a greater volume of business. From 24c to 25c a gallon has been the prevailing price for spot, but on firm bids there are reasons to believe that 23½c a pound could be done.

Naphthalene—Flake material is off again this week and offerings have been made quite freely at 8⅞c @ 9¼c a pound. It is said that although there has been no great accumulation of stocks there are sufficient quantities available at this time to take care of more business. Naphthalene balls, on the other hand, are decidedly firmer with spot quotations ranging from 10¼c to 10½c a pound, with supplies only moderate.

Phenol—An improvement is noted this week on phenol and in some quarters holders of spot were asking from 44c to 45c a pound, although it was stated in one direction that sales had gone through as low as 41c a pound. Supplies are by no means abundant but apparently sufficient to take care of all the business that is being placed.

Toluol—The local toluol market is featureless insofar as trading is concerned. Only small scattering lots are reaching the open market since the releases that are being made by the Government are made direct to the user. There is no change in the established price of $1.50 @ $1.55 a gallon.

Intermediates

Acid H—The heavy call for H acid during the last several weeks has practically cleaned the market of spot material and now consumers are directing their attention to forward positions which are quoted with a great deal of firmness. Where figures were obtainable for spot they ranged from $3.25 to $3.40 a pound. Factors state that there is little reason to expect any immediate weakness in view of the orders that are already booked for futures.

Acid, Naphthionic—Prices are unchanged at $1.20 @ $1.30 a pound for the refined, and $1.05 @ $1.15 a pound for the crude. The majority of producers are still keeping their output just about to the limit of the call. There appears to be a slightly better inquiry, but it is not learned that any large orders have been placed during the interval.

Acid, Sulphanilic—A fairly steady condition is reported on this acid with a better inquiry noted. Prices have not changed from 42c @ 44c a pound for the refined, and 31c @ 33c a pound for the crude.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Firmness is still reported on every hand in the spot market and holders have again advanced their price. From 27½c to 28½c a pound, drums extra, were the closing prices for the oil, while the salts was quoted at 43c @ 45c a pound according to quantity. Supplies are getting low.

Benzoate of Soda—Very little interest has been displayed in this intermediate during the week and prices for spot are lower than were previously noted. From $2.80 to $2.95 a pound have been the prevailing quotations for the soda, while the acid is held at $2.90 and $3.00 a pound. On firm bids the above prices could doubtless be shaded.

Benzidine—This article has ruled quiet with spot quotations slightly lower at $1.75 @ $1.85 a pound for the base and $1.40 to $1.45 a pound for the sulphate.

Dimethylaniline—The call from all directions is heavy, but little is to be had in the spot market. Prices are unchanged at 76c @ 80c a pound, according to quantity, and in some quarters as high as 83c has been heard for small parcels.

Para-Amidophenol—A steady condition has prevailed with prices unchanged at $3.80 @ $3.90 a pound for the base, and from $4.15 to $4.30 a pound for the hydrochloride. Supplies in the spot market are only moderate.

SPICE MARKET ERRATIC

The market for spices is unsettled, with erratic price changes, according to John Clarke & Co., who say:

"The trade is fortunate in that a measurably regular medium of transportation from the Oriental sources of production has existed, in the way of fairly maintained trans-Pacific shipping. There is little reason to doubt the more or less regular continuance of this service.

"In the present state of marked uncertainty as to the pending export needs of our friends, allied and neutral, in Europe and South America and the islands of the Atlantic and Caribbean, the course of prices is beyond analysis, save in the most general and qualified way; it does not appear likely however, that values will show much acute fluctuation for the next two or three weeks.

"And yet, let us qualify once more, the situation is circled by so many storm-centers, that we may see on the other hand, violent upsets and turnovers any day, and without any warning whatever. That is what makes the market one which will pointedly bear watching, even in its sleep."

The Illinois Zinc Company is building an addition to its sulphuric acid plant at La Salle, Ill., at a cost of $500,000. With the additional plant the output of sulphuric acid will be increased one-third.

The Foreign Markets

LONDON IMPORTATIONS DECREASING

Swiss Products Now Difficult to Obtain—Almond Oil, Clove Oil, Pimento and Turpentine Higher—Arsenic Firmer—Shellac Is Easier

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Aug. 20—Trading in drugs and chemicals, both industrial and pharmaceutical, has quieted down this week and the dullness is likely to continue because of the extreme difficulty of obtaining imports. There is very little buying in the open market.

Swiss products which heretofore were received with more or less regularity are now being held back. Importations of some important goods have entirely ceased and others are coming spasmodically in small lots.

There is a rising market for almond oil and clove oil, pimento and turpentine. Quotations were considerably advanced this week on all derivatives of Far East products.

The market for phenazone, arsenic, methyl salicylate and guaiacol carbonate is firmer.

Cassia lignea and shellac are easier.

CHANGES IN BRITISH EXPORT LIST

The American Consul General at London reported by cable of August 7, a number of changes in the British embargo list. The class of prohibition is indicated by the following symbols: (A) Prohibition to all destinations; (B) prohibition to all destinations except British possessions and protectorates; (C) to all Russian ports and to all European ports except those of the allied countries and Spain.

Items added to the list are as follows: (A) Coke-oven carbon; pitch carbon; ammonia and its salts, simple or compound, and mixtures thereof; barium sulphate and mixtures thereof; synthetic indigo; sodium bicarbonate, vegetable tar. (C) Acid-resisting apparatus and parts thereof made of quartz; natural indigo.

The following items are removed from the list: (A) Liquefied ammonia; ammonia liquor; ammonium alum and mixtures thereof; ammonium carbonate and mixtures thereof; ammonium chloride, including muriate of ammonia and sal ammoniac and mixtures containing these substances; ammonium nitrate and mixtures thereof; ammonium perchlorate and mixtures thereof; ammonium sulphate and sulphocyanide; barium sulphate; natural and synthetic indigo; nickel ammonium sulphate and mixtures thereof (B) Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound, except such as are prohibited to all destinations; vegetable tar. (C) Sodium bicarbonate.

VALUE OF JUNE IMPORTS

Imports at the port of New York during June included the following commodities of interest in the chemical and drug trade, which are on the free list:

Quebracho	$339,139	Manganese oxide	$48,886
Nitrate of Soda	1,573,333	Palm oil	347,119
Gums	172,964	Platinum	153,278
Other Chemicals	517,279	Sulphur Ore	78,095
Cocoa, crude	4,669,091	Tin bars	1,990,465
Copper, ore	361,038	Tin ore	718,943
Matte	281,026	Tungsten ore	456,761
Unrefined black	1,032,919	Vegetable wax	740,738
Corkwood	374,130	Chemical Wood Pulp	123,541
Coconuts	95,462		

NEW YORK EXPORTS IN JUNE

The exports from the port of New York during June were valued at $201,932,015, and included the following items in the drug and chemical list:

Cement, hydraulic	$401,223	Oil, fuel	$777,978
Picric Acid	1,410,045	Illuminating	2,462,458
Baking Powder	248,519	Lubricating	4,122,091
Aniline dyes	520,751	Gasoline	3,709,381
Other dyes	470,955	Other Naphthas	2,862,603
Medicinal Preps.	669,934	Cottonseed	1,063,930
Caustic Acid	468,548	Vegetable	318,601
Salts of Soda	320,495	Paints and materials	770,064
Other chemicals	2,764,768	Paraffin	943,560
Gun Powder	475,629	Perfumeries	357,461
Soap	500,831	Sugar	687,276
Surgical Appliances	456,305		

The dutiable imports in June included the following:

Bristles	$327,603	Vegetable oils	$158,359
Brushes	269,883	Distilled oils	271,714
Indigo	195,628	Perfumery	315,056
Argols	366,551	Flaxseed seeds	2,640,810
Colors or dyes	198,322	Spices	343,907
Camphor	162,367	Starch	260,070
Chicle	183,498	Cane Sugar	14,702,024
Other Gums	200,333	Chemicals	707,292

The total value of the free imports of all descriptions during June was $63,565,928, according to a compilation by the National City Bank. The total dutiable imports were valued at $49,056,501 bringing the value of all imports up to $112,622,429.

Notes on New York Imports

Dodwell & Co. imported 78,500 pounds of albumen.

Chas. Pfizer & Co. are credited with an importation of 2,000 pounds of bismuth.

About 400 pounds of oil of rose comprised an importation by Rockhill & Vietor.

War risk insurance rates advanced sharply owing to the increased activity of submarines.

Importations of cassia from the Far East included 75,600 pounds by the American Trading Co.

A. H. Smith & Co. are credited with a recent importation of 400 pounds of prepared talc.

About 13,500 pounds of ginger formed an importation by the Causse Manufacturing & Import Co.

The National Aniline & Chemical Co. received a consignment of about 4,500 pounds of cresylic acid.

An importation of Porto Rico bay rum which arrived recently was consigned to McKesson & Robbins.

The War Trade Board has announced that applications will be considered for permits to export cake and meal to Canada.

Consignments of gall nuts aggregating over 59,000 pounds were received by F. Bredt & Co. About 40,000 pounds were received by Zinzer & Co.

Jas. W. Phyfe & Co. were large importers of pepper amounting to over 238,000 pounds. About 138,000 pounds were consigned to Smith & Schipper, bankers.

Over 23,000 pounds of precipitated chalk formed a recent importation by R. Hillier's Sons & Co. The same firm is credited with a consignment of arsenic.

Director of the Mint Baker, who makes all purchases of silver and other precious metals for the Government, now pays $105 an ounce for platinum, $135 for palladium and $175 for iridium. The Government has virtually established a monopoly in these metals.

JAPAN'S SULPHATE OF AMMONIA OUTPUT

The manufacture of sulphate of ammonia in Japan has been stimulated by the reduced imports since the United States entered the war. It is estimated that in the second half of the year the output will amount to 56,480 tons, while a further increase is expected next year. The following table shows the estimated monthly output in the second half of the year, and the annual output of the companies mentioned:

	Second Half 1918 Monthly Output, Tons.	1918 Annual Output, Tons.	1919 Annual Output, Tons.
Electric Chemical Co.	1,450	135,000	174,000
South Manchuria Ry.	350	3,600	4,200
Mitsui Mining	200	2,500	2,500
Nippon Nitrogen Co.	2,700	25,200	32,400
State Steel Works	—	4,400	4,400
Kyomipo Works	140	900	1,680
Tokyo Gas	—	1,800	1,800
Tokyo Sulphate Am.	—	720	720
Railway Board	—	800	800
Others	—	3,060	3,060

FOREIGN NOTES

The Ammonia Soda Co., Ltd., of England, has declared three years' dividends on the six per cent. preference shares, bringing the payment to January 31, 1918. The directors carried forward £10,262.

Potts Scott's Syndicate, Ltd., has been organized with capital of £7,500 to manufacture compounds invented by H. Potts Scott and C. Potts Scott, and carry on the business of producers, importers and exporters.

Sir Albert Stanley stated in the House of Commons recently that the committee which is to supervise the importation of dyes will consist of representatives of dye-users and dye-makers in equal numbers and an independent chairman appointed by the British Board of Trade.

MEXICAN DRUG NOTES

Vera Cruz, Mexico, July 29—Mont Bros., of Vera Cruz, Mexico, a branch of the firm of Mont Bros., 132 Nassau Street, New York, and one of the largest importers of drugs and heavy chemicals in Mexico have moved their stock and offices to Mexico City.

The wholesale and retail drug firm of G. Muller Sucesor, Vera Cruz, Mex., organized in 1850 have changed the name of the firm to J. Q. Suzaret "Drogueria Veracruzana." The change was made owing to the similarity in name of a German agent, Geo. Pablo Muller, in charge of a branch of the German drug company "Johannsen Felix y Cia.," of Mexico City, D. F., both of whom are on the Enemy Trading List. The Drogueria Veracruzana was on the Enemy Trading List for about thirty days, but the name has been removed.

Mexican exporters of jalap root, sarsaparilla, etc., are having some difficulties in making shipments owing to the "Declaration of Enemy Interests" required by the American Consuls with all consular invoices. A greater part of the roots is bought in small quantities from the Indians and no bills of sale are made out for the purchase, thus making it almost impossible for the shipper to give the consuls the necessary data "That the merchandise was not bought from an enemy or ally of enemy." Until lately the exportation of crude drugs has been in the hands of Germans and under the present conditions if there is not very good proof that the enemy has no interest whatsoever in the merchandise to be exported it is difficult to get the permission to make shipment.

Japan's Camphor Monopoly

In view of the great development of Japan as a manufacturing nation, it is only in natural sequence that her factories should absorb an ever-growing proportion of the Formosan production of crude camphor, says the "Perfumery and Essential Oil Record," a London publication. When this tendency is coupled with increasing difficulty in keeping up the supplies derived from the great island home of the camphor tree, it will be seen that the amount of raw gum available for European and American refineries is likely to be a gradually diminishing quantity until the export from the Japanese Empire practically ceases altogether.

There are, we believe, still plenty of camphor trees in Formosa, but the readily accessible districts are becoming exhausted, and, owing to the difficulty of transport and the savage nature of the interior country and its inhabitants, new forests are not readily opened up. In these circumstances we may well ask if the world's consumption of refined camphor is in the near future to be entirely met by Japan. Of course, no blame can be alleged against our Eastern Allies in preferring to export the finished article rather than the rough product of the Formosan stills, but British and American manufacturers will certainly look round for other sources of supply of their raw material, and at the outset the prospect does not appear too promising. Plantations in Florida, Algeria, and elsewhere are still in their infancy, and comparatively little assistance can be expected from them for some years. Time was when China produced considerable quantities of crude camphor, which was a regular item on the British market, but reckless destruction of the trees to meet the demand of the day, without any regard to the future, has, if not killed, seriously maimed, the "goose which laid the golden egg."

CAMPHOR ALLOTMENT TO OCT. 1

In advices to the Department of Commerce Consul Kirjassoff, Taihoku, Taiwan, writes:

The Monopoly Bureau of the Taiwan Government informs this office that the allotment of camphor for the three months of July, August and September, 1918, would be 3,900 piculs for the celluloid manufacturers and 600 piculs for the camphor refiners of the United States (1 picul = 133 1/3 pounds). This is exactly the amount allotted for the past three months of April, May and June, 1918, but in announcing the allotment this time the following conditions are specified:

1. No monthly allotment is specified, the amount of shipment during the three months to be at the seller's option.

2. The seller reserves the right to cancel all or part of the contract should production decrease through unexpected causes, or should tonnage be unavailable, or if import into the United States is restricted or prohibited.

3. If permission to import is necessary, shipment will be suspended until such permission is obtained.

Beginning with the July shipment, the selling price will be advanced 10 shillings per hundredweight—from 252 shillings to 262 shillings—owing to an increase in export charges.

ADVANCE IN WAR RISK RATES

West Indies and South American shipping must pay 20 per cent. increase in war risk rates. The premium on transatlantic tonnage is unchanged. The U-boats are still attacking coastwise shipping, principally.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Acetone	**lb.**	**.25½**	**— .25¾**
Acetphenetidin	lb.	3.35	— 3.50
*Aconitine, ⅛-oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar Agar, See Isinglass.			
No. 1	lb.	.85	— .86
No. 2	lb.	.80	— .81
No. 3	lb.	.70	— .71
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.91
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.97
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 5.06
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.91½	— .92
97 p.c	gal.	.94½	— .95
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.68	— .69
188 proof	gal.	.69	— .70
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.41	— .45
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .29
Meal	lb.	.35	— .37
Aloin, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.98	— 1.00
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	**lb.**	—	— —
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—23.75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.	gal.	5.35	— 5.40
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.13	— .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free sulphur	lb.	.35	— .72
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	19.50	—20.25
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.34	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .45
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .66
†White	lb.	.10	— .11
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.55	— .65
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.45	— 3.65
St. Thomas	gal.	3.75	— 3.90
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 3.30
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07¾	— .08¾
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.08¾	— .09

*Nominal.
†Fixed Government price

WHERE TO BUY

Conserve:—

GLYCERINE

By using:—

NULOMOLINE "T.P."

And save money.

All users of Glycerine should study the many advantages of Nulomoline "T.P."

Manufactured by:

THE NULOMOLINE COMPANY

Distributed by:

W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc.

100 William Street, New York City

Bromine, tech., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04½	— .05
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.75	—12.25
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Sulphate	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
*Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.34	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— 1.17½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— 1.18½
16's in 1-lb carton		—	— 1.21
24's in 1-lb cartons	lb.	—	— 1.20
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1.20
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— 1.18
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	1.18	— 1.19
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.99	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Russian	lb.	4.45	— 4.55
Powdered	lb.	4.55	— 4.65
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk	lb.	.08½	— .09
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .62
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, U S. P. crystals, bottles incl'd, 100 lb. lots	lb.	1.58	— 1.60
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05½	— .07½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.07	— .09
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .70
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	5.30	— 5.40
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— 1.06
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— nl
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.70
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	oz.	11.00	—11.25
cryst., bulk	oz.	11.25	—11.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.25	— .27
Cases, fingers	lb.	.36	— .37

*Nominal.

Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz.	—	— 9.15
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.20
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	6.80	— 6.85
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	7.30	— 7.35
Collodion, U. S. P.	lb.	.41	— .45
*Colocynth, Apples, Trieste	lb.	Nominal	
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Spanish Apples	lb.	.35	— .39
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	— .70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.78	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	32.00	— 34.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .69
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .68½
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .19
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.44	— .46
Jewelers large	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Small	lb.	1.68	— 1.72
French	lb.	.44	— .46
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.34	— .60
Reeds	lb.	4.90	— 5.20
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Spanish	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .27
Washed	lb.	—	— .35
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.27	— .28
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
†Formaldehyde	lb.	—	— .16¾
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.30	— 1.39
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls., added	lb.	.61	— .61½
C.P. in cans	lb.	.63	— .63½
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.60	— .60½
Saponification, loose	lb.	.42	— .42½
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.38	— .38½
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	19.90	—22.00
Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	8.45	— 8.95
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime,	lb.	.45	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.23	— .24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—20.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Ichthyol	lb.	—	— —
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Phosphate U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .99
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .99
Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	— .81
Russian	lb.	7.45	— 7.75
See Agar Agar			
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.29	— .34
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .43
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.49	— .51
Lead Iodide, U.S.P	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.29	— .30
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.49	— .50
Lupulin	lb.	1.05	— 2.90
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb.	.20	— .21
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs.		3.37½	— 3.45
U. S. P. 100-lbs.		3.62½	— 3.87
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.60	— .67
Manna, large flake	lb.	.81	— .86
Small flake	lb.	.62	— .65
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.45	— 3.50

*Nominal.
†Govt. fixed price.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.		—	—125.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.53
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .95
Powdered	lb.	—	— .97
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .93
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.30
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 2.00
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.84
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.79
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red	lb.	—	— 4.35
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.19
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.26
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.29
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.34
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	15.00	—17.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	—11.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 11.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.90
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.25	— .26
Irish	lb.	.11	— .13
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	12.00	—12.25
Tonquin	oz.	24.00	—25.00
Grain Cab	oz.	18.50	—18.95
Tonquin	oz.	38.00	—39.00
Druggists	oz.	—	— —
*Synthetic	lb.	29.90	—30.00
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Novocain (See Procaine)	lb.	—	— —
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.15	— .15½
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .19
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—22.50
Granular	lb.	—	— 24.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—24.00
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	4.70	— 5.25
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.		3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.43	— .44
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.05½	— .07
Cream White	lb.	.07½	— .08
Lily White	lb.	.13	— .14
Snow White	lb.	.15	— .15½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
*Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00	—20.00
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.95	— 1.40
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Bicarb.	lb.	.70	— .75
Bisulphate	lb	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (Bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—	— 1.05
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.45	— 2.00
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles		7.00	— 7.50
5 gr. bottles		1.50	— 1.60
Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .90
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .91
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .92
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .94
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .98
Second Hands Java	oz.	1.00	— 1.05
Second hands, American	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	oz.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— 1.06
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— 70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .47
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .46½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb	34.00	—36.00
U. S. P., Insoluble	lb.	32.00	—34.00
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.50
Sandalwood	lb.	—	— .60
Ground	lb.	—	— .65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	—47.00
Powdered	lb.	—	—47.50
Scammony, resin	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —

*Nominal.

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POTASSIUM CARBONATE
all grades
SALICYLIC ACID, U.S.P.
Spot and Future
THE W. K. JAHN COMPANY
13-21 Park Row N. Y. City

Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .36
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .63
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.70	— .75
Marseilles, white	lb.	.17	— .18
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.65	— .66
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .30
Granular c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .32
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .67
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— —
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	— 1.80
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.52	— .54
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots		1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	—16.75
Sulphur, bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 2.35
Flour com'l bags	100 lbs.	—	— 2.25
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.05	— 4.25
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.10	— .11
Kegs	per keg	4.95	— 6.40
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	— .67½
U. S. P.	lb.	.73	— .73½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.49	— .50
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—13.70
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.28	— .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
*Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	4.60	— 4.65
Artificial	lb.	.07	— .08
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.80	— .84
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.18	— 1.23
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.21	— .23
Chloride	lb.	.14½	— .15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.34	— .36

*Nominal.

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.	lb.	.17	— .17¾
*Glacial	lb.	.19½	Gov. pr.
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
U. S. P. ex toluol	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Boric, cryst., bbls	lb.	.13¾	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.30	— 4.45
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.44	— .44½
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.52⅞	— .53
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.51	— .52
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.48	— .50
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.82	— .82½
Powdered	lb.	.82½	— .83
Second hands	lb.	.92	— .92½
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.05	— 1.15
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	.36½	— .38
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech.,	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.65	— .70
Lactic, U.S.P. VIII	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
U. S. P., IX	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys	lb.	Nominal	
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	Gov. pr.
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.46	— .50
*Picric, kegs	lb.	—	— —
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syrupy U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.35	— .40
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.20	— 3.45
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.70	— 2.85
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.26	— .28
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
66 deg. tech f.o.b. wks.	ton	28.00	Gov. pr.
*Sulphurous	lb.	—	— —
Tannic	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.48	— 1.52
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.86	— .87
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .86
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.75	—13.00
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb.	5.15	— 5.40
Free from chlorine	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Amber, crude	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Rectified	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Anise	lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Bay	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Bergamot	lb.	5.70	— 5.75
Synthetic	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Cade	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs	lb.	.80	— .85
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .18
Japanese, white	lb.	.22½	— .23
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	8.25	— 8.30
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Lead, Free	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Redistilled, U. S. P.	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cedar Wood	lb.	.20	— .21
*Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	20.50	—22.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.49	— .50
Java	lb.	.65	— .66
Cloves, can	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Bottles	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Copaiba	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Coriander	lb.	22.00	—22.25
Cubebs	lb.	7.75	— 7.90
Cumin	lb.	10.10	—11.50
Erigeron	lb.	3.00	— 3.60
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.65	— .70
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.00	— 4.15

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	10.50	—10.75
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Turkish	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Ginger	lb.	7.75	— 7.80
Gingergrass	lb.	—	—
Hemlock	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	12.50	—12.75
Twice rect	lb.	14.00	—14.25
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Lavender Flowers	lb.	5.65	— 5.75
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.05
Spike	lb.	1.10	— 1.35
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.50
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Distilled	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Linaloe	lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	— —
Artificial	lb.	24.00	—24.25
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	80.00	—90.00
Petale	lb.	90.00	—95.00
Artificial	lb.	24.00	—24.25
Nutmeg	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.90	— 1.95
Italian	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
*Orris Concrete	oz.	—	— 6.00
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.40	— .50
Patchouli	lb.	30.00	—30.25
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	4.45	— 4.95
Bottles	lb.	4.55	— 5.00
Bulk	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	8.50	— 8.65
Pinus Sylvestrus	lb.	—	— 6.50
Pumilio	lb.	—	— 6.00
Rose, French	oz.	—	—28.00
Synthetic, red	lb.	—	—36.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
*Safrol	lb.	.45	— .47
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.40	—13.60
*Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Artificial	lb.	.40	— .45
Savin	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Spruce	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Spearmint	lb.	3.75	— 3.85
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
White, French	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
*Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	—	— —
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Birch, Sweet	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.85	— .90
Wormseed	lb.	—	—12.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	15.00	—15.50
Manila	lb.	40.00	—41.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—10.50

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	17.50	—18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
*Pepper, black	lb.	—	— 7.00
Malefern	lb.	12.00	—12.20
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Orris, domestic	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Imported	lb	—	—20.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.60	— .64
South American	lb.	.79	— .82
Fir, Canada	lb.	5.90	— 6.00
Oregon	gal.	1.70	— 1.75
Peru	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Tolu	lb.	1.00	— 1.05

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.38	— .39
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.33	— .39
of Tree	lb.	.21	— .22
Buckthorn	lb.	.22	— .23
Calisaya	lb.	.74	— .84
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.17	— .19
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.20	— .23
Siftings	lb.	.11¾	— .13½
Chestnut	lb.	.09	— .10

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.
NEW YORK
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS
ESSENTIAL OILS
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Fritzsche Brothers
New York
ESSENTIAL - OILS

Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.89	— 1.20
Broken	lb.	.84	— .95
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	.74	— .81
*Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	—	— —
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	— —
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.12	— .14
Cotton Root	lb.	.12	— .13
Cramp (true)	lb.	.50	— .52
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.11	— .12
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.08½	— .10
Elm, grinding	lb.	.09½	— .10
Select bdls.	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .10
Hemlock	lb.	.07	— .07½
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	— .11
Mezereon	lb.	.22½	— .24
Oak, red	lb.	.06½	— .07
White	lb.	.04½	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.05½	— .06
Malaga, sweet	lb.	.11	— .11½
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.12½	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Northern	lb.	.14½	— .16
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.39	— .42
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— 31
*Quebracho	lb.	—	— —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11½	— .13½
Select	lb.	.18	— .19
Simaruba	lb.	.69	— .75
*Soap, whole	lb.	.16	— .18
Cut	lb.	.18	— .19
Crushed	lb.	.15	— .16
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.41	— .43
of Tree	lb.	.19	— .20
Willow, Black	lb.	.07	— .08
White	lb.	.15	— .15½
White Pine	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.09	— .16
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	— .06½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.58	— .63
St. Ignatius	lb.	.23	— .24
St. John's Bread	lb.	.30	— .32
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Para	lb.	.65	— .68
Surinam	lb.	.69	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.45	— 5.90
Cuts	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Bourbon	lb.	2.20	— 3.00
South American	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Green Label	lb.	—	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*XX	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Fish	lb.	.30	— .35
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.72	— .90
Juniper	lb.	.08	— .09
Laurel	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.11	— .12
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	— 12
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.13	— .14
Sloe	lb.	.48	— .52
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

*Nominal.

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.94	— .99
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Borage	lb.	.59	— .69
Calendula	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	— —
*Hungarian type	lb.	.48	— .55
Roman	lb.	.99	— 1.08
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.22	— .23
Dogwood	lb.	.15	— .16
Elder	lb.	.29	— .31
Insect, open	lb.	.29	— .33
Closed	lb.	.38	— .39
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.32	— .34
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.34	— .36
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.19	— .23
Select	lb.	.30	— .34
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.33	— .35
Without leaves	lb.	.47	— .49
Malva, blue	lb.	3.05	— 3.10
Black	lb.	.40	— .45
Mullein	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Orange	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05½	— .06
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— .98
Rosemary	lb.	.68	— .69
Saffron, American	lb.	.39	— .42
Valencia	lb.	15.95	—16.40
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.18	— .20
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .09½
Socotrine, whole	lb.	.73	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.78	— .85
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.42	— 1.47
Powdered	lb.	1.47	— 1.50
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.49	— .50
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.28	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .35
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .42
Catechu	lb.	.20	— .23
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.29	— .30
Euphorbium	lb.	.22	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Gamboge	lb.	1.85	— 2.05
Guaiac	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.53	— .55
Kino	lb.	.49	— .59
Mastic	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.55	— .60
Sorts	lb.	.50	— .55
Siftings	lb.	.43	— .48
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.13	— .14
Tears	lb.	.17	— .22
Sandarac	lb.	.75	— .80
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	— .39
Sorts	lb.	.28	— .30
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .75
Thus, per bbl.	280-lb.	13.00	— 13.50
*Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Seconds	lb.	2.50	— 3.20
*Thirds	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— —
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
*Thirds	lb.	—	— —

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.34	— .40
Balmony	lb.	.10	— .12
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.17	— .19
Buchu, short	lb.	—	— 1.45
Long	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.45	— 3.55
American	lb.	.32	— .40
Catnip	lb.	.08	— .10
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Chiretta	lb.	.45	— .48
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
*Truxillo	lb.	—	— —
Coltsfoot	lb.	.19	— .21
*Conium	lb.	—	— —
Corn Silk	lb.	.10	— .10½
Damiana	lb.	.17	— .19
Deer Tongue	lb.	.23	— .24

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.44	— .48
Imported	lb.	.51	— .52
Eucalyptus	lb.	.08	— .09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.18	— .19
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09½	— .11¼
*Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	1.40	— 1.90
Domestic	lb.	1.30	— 2.05
Henna	lb.	.30	— .31
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.28	— .30
Laurel	lb.	.12½	— .12¾
Life Everlasting	lb.	.09	— .10
Liverwort	lb.	.29	— .34
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .10
Matico	lb.	.30	— .32
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	—	— —
Motherwort herb	lb.	—	— .15
Patchouli	lb.	.74	— .81
Pennyroyal	lb.	.17	— .19
Peppermint, American	lb.	.29	— .32
Pichi	lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Prince's Pine	lb.	.32	— .34
Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
*Pulsatilla	lb.	6.45	— 6.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.23	— 1.29
Rosemary	lb.	.13	— .14
Rue	lb.	.45	— .50
*Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek, stemless	lb.	.24½	— .24½
Spanish	lb.	.19	— .19½
Savory	lb.	.19	— .19½
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	1.16	— 1.19
Half Leaf	lb.	.83	— .90
Siftings	lb.	.38	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Tinnevelly	lb.	.14	— .19
Pods	lb.	.17	— .19
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.15½	— .17½
Spearmint American	lb.	.19	— .20
Squaw Vine	lb.	.27	— .30
Stramonium	lb.	.21	— .22
Tansy	lb.	.09	— .11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.11	— .11½
French	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Uva Ursi	lb.	.21	— .24
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07½	— .08
Wormwood imported	lb.	.26	— .30
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .07½

ROOTS

Aconite, U. S. P.	lb.	.30	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	—	— —
*Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Althea, cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Whole	lb.	.33	— .37
Angelica American	lb.	.48	— .55
*German	lb.	—	— —
Arnica	lb.	.80	— .95
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Bermuda	lb.	.53	— .59
St. Vincent	lb.	.34	— .39
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .06
Bearsfoot	lb.	.08½	— .09
Belladonna	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Powdered	lb.	2.30	— 2.70
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.18	— .19
Beth	lb.	.09	— .10
Blood	lb.	.25	— .26
Blueflag	lb.	.31	— .33
Bryonia	lb.	.29	— .30
*Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	— .20
American	lb.	.18	— .19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	—	— 1.50
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.11	— .12
Blue	lb.	.10	— .10½
Colchicum	lb.	2.40	— 2.90
Colombo, whole	lb.	.19	— .20
Comfrey	lb.	.20	— .22
Culver's	lb.	.14	— .15
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.29	— .30
American	lb.	.29	— .31
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	.42	— .45
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.30	— .32
chinacea	lb.	.29	— .30
Elecampane	lb.	08	— .08½
Galangal	lb.	.25	— .26
Gelsemium	lb.	.08½	— .09
Gentian	lb.	.16	— .16½
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .07

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.
116 Beekman St. New York

BOTANICAL DRUGS

Ibero-American Export Co.,
INCORPORATED
10 Bridge Street, New York

OFFER

Licorice Root—African Caraway Seed
Sage Leaves—Rosemary Leaves

Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.17	— .19
Bleached	lb.	.25	— .26
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	—	— —
Wild, Eastern	lb.	—	— —
Northwestern	lb.	13.00	—15.00
Southern	lb.	8.00	—12.00
Golden Seal	lb.	5.40	— 5.60
Powdered	lb.	5.80	— 6.10
Hellebore, Black	lb.	.95	— 1.00
White, Domestic	lb.	.21½	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Powdered	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Rio	lb.	3.10	— 3.15
Jalap, whole	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Kava Kava	lb.	.17½	— .19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.73	— .79
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.74	— .75
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.29	— .31
Selected	lb.	.31	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .34
Lovage, American	lb.	.73	— .75
Manaca	lb.	.26	— .27
Mandrake	lb.	.08½	— .09
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.25	— .26
Verona	lb.	.22	— .24
Finger	lb.	1.95	— 2.10
Pareira Brava	lb.	.32	— .33
Pellitory	lb.	.29	— .31
Pink, true	lb.	.42	— .43
Pleurisy	lb.	.18	— .19
Poke	lb.	.05	— .06
Rhatany	lb.	.13	— .15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.80	— .85
Chips	lb.	.60	— .65
Cuts	lb.	.75	— 2.50
High Dried	lb.	.62	— .70
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.74	— .78
American	lb.	.40	— .45
Mexican	lb.	.65	— .75
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Southern	lb.	100	— 1.05
Serpentaria	lb.	.45	— .50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.17	— .20
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	— .35
Canada natural	lb.	.34	— .38
Stripped	lb.	.45	— .50
Spikenard	lb.	.28	— .30
Squill, white	lb.	.13	— .14
Stillingia	lb.	.11½	— .12
Stone	lb.	.09	— .10
*Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.08¼	— .08½
China	lb.	.10	— .10½
Madras	lb.	.12	— .12½
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.44	— .47
True (Aletris)	lb.	.45	— .49
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
*English	lb.	—	— —
*German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	1.10	— 1.12
Yellow Dock	lb.	.11	— .14
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.09	— .11

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	— —
Spanish	lb.	.25¾	— .26
Star	lb.	.26	— .26½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	15½	— .16
South American	lb.	.15½	— .15¾

*Nominal.

Caraway, African	lb.	.52½	— .53
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Cardamoms, fair bleached	lb.	.80	— .85
Celery	lb.	.42	— .42½
Colchicum	lb.	3.70	— 3.80
Conium	lb.	.39	— .40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.11½	— .12
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	—	— —
Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Natural	lb.	.14½	— .15
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.17½	— .19
Malta	lb.	.18½	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.12½	— .12¾
Dill	lb.	.18½	— .19
Fennel, French	lb.	.16¼	— .16½
*German, small	lb.	—	— —
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.25	—18.75
Ground	lb.	.10½	— .11¼
Foenugreek	lb.	.12½	— .13
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Larkspur	lb.	.32½	— .33
Lobelia	lb.	.29½	— .30½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	— —
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.15¾	— .15½
California, brown	lb.	.19½	— .20
Chinese	lb.	.11½	— .12
English, yellow	lb.	.28	— .29
Parsley	lb.	.19½	— .20½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Russian blue	lb.	.78	— .79
Indian	lb.	.40	— .41
Quince	lb.	1.14	— 1.24
Rape, English	lb.	—	— —
Japanese small	lb.	.09½	— .10
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Sabadilla	lb.	.11	— .12
Stramonium	lb.	.44	— .49
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Kombe	lb.	1.88	— 2.00
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.07	— .07½
South American	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Worm, American	lb.	.07	— .08
Levant	lb.	.83	— .88

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.20	— .21
Japan	lb.	.14½	— .15
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.30	— .31
China, Selected, bales	lb.	.16	— .16½
Saigon genuine	lb.	.57	— .58
Cassia Buds	lb.	.27	— .28
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.16	— .16¼
Mombasa	lb.	.28½	— .29
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.29	— .31
Cloves, Amboynas	lb.	.61	— .62
Zanzibar	lb.	.46½	— .47
Ginger, African	lb.	.12¼	— .13
Cochin "D"	lb.	.19	— .20
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.17¼	— .18
Japan	lb.	.12	— .12½
Mace, Banda, No. 2	lb.	.50	— .51
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.46½	— .47
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.38	— .39
Pepper, black, Sing	lb.	.26½	— .27
White	lb.	.33	— .33¼
Pimento	lb.	.07½	— .08

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.35	— .36
Bees, Yellow, crude	lb.	.42	— .43
Yellow, refined	lb.	.44	— .45
White	lb.	.63	— .64
Candelilla	lb.	.54	— .55
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.95	— .96
No. 1	lb.	.93	— .94
No. 2	lb.	.87	— .89
No. 3	lb.	.74	— .75
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.16	— .17
White	lb.	.18	— .20
Japan	lb.	.23	— .24
Montan, crude	lb.	.34	— .36
Bleached	lb.	.55	— .56
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.34	— .35
*Green	lb.	—	— —
*Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
*Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.13	— .13½
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.15	— .16
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.22	— .23½
Double pressed	lb.	.23½	— .24
Triple pressed	lb.	.25½	— .26

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	lb.	.17	— .17¾
56 p.c.	lb.	.28¼	— .29
70 p.c.	lb.	.45	— .46
*80 p.c.	lb.	.42½	— .43¼
*Glacial Gov. pr.	lb.	.19½	Gov. pr.
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Ground	lb.	.05½	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Chrome	lb.	.20½	— .21½
Potash lump	lb.	.09¼	— .09¾
Ground	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.08¾	— .09¼
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½	— .04
Low grade	lb.	.02½	— .03
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.17	— .18½
Heavy	lb.	.11	— .12½
Arsenic, white	lb.	.09¼	— .17
Red	lb.	.65	— .70
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.38	— .43
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.,car.	lb.	—	— .08½
*20 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— —
*18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— —
*16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— —
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.22½	— .23½
Granulated, white	lb.	.22¼	— .23
Lump	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.50
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p. c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p. c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Barium, chloride	ton	85.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11¼	— .12¼
Barytes, floated, white	ton	31.00	—38.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02½	— .04¼
*Calcium Acetate,	100 lbs.	—	— 4.00
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	24.00	—26.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .09½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.24	— .28
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Second hands	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.10½	— .11¾
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.20
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
Broken Cakes	lb.	.16	— .16¾
Granulated	lb.	.17¼	— .18½
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .35
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17½
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	— .08¾
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Lime, hydrate	lb.	Nominal	
Sulphur solution	gal.	.15	— .19½
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	lb.	42.00	—44.00
f. o. b. N. Y	lb.	65.00	—70.00
Muriatic acid,			
*18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	— .02¼
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	— .02¾
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02⅞	— .03½
Nickel oxide	lb.	.60	— .70
Salts, single	lb.	.14	— .15
double	lb.	.12	— .13
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
*38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07½	— .08
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¾	— .08
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	Gov. pr.
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

For Prompt Delivery:

Calcined Carbonate of Potash!

Prussiate of Potash!

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY

644-652 Greenwich Street

New York City

Also:

Dyestuffs, Gums, Oils, Tanning Materials and Other Chemicals

ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York Trenton Chicago

Boston San Francisco

CARBON BLACK ZINC OXIDE

QUALITY 1890 SERVICE

L.H.B.CO.

PRICE

L. H. BUTCHER COMPANY, Inc.

100 William St. Est. 1890 New York

San Francisco Los Angeles

Phosphorus, red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Yellow	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.75
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-82	lb.	.74¾	— 76¾
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.45	— .45¾
Carbonate, calc	lb.	.68	— .75
Chlorate, cryst	lb.	.40	— .41¼
Powdered	lb.	.37½	— .38
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. perton	ton	350.00	—370.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Yellow	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.27¼	— .27½
Refined	lb.	.31¾	— .31½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. inbags 100	lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
In bbls.	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.15
Caustice 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.		4.10	— 4.30
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.75	— 6.10
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.24½	— .26
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Chlorate	lb.	.24½	— .25¼
Cyanide	lb.	.38¾	— .40
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.40	— 2.60
*Nitrate, tech.	lb.	—	— 4.10
Refined	lb.	.06¼	— .07
Nitrite	lb.	.28	— .30
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.52	— .53
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.30
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.40	— 2.60
Sod. Sulph., Gl'b. salt 100	lbs.	2.25	— 3.00
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.08½	— .09
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.60
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
*f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	—	— —

Sulphuric Acid

60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	18.00	Gov. pr.
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	28.00	Gov. pr.
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton.	32.00	Gov. pr.
Battery Acid car's per 100	lbs.	Nominal	
Tin, bichloride	lb.	Nominal	

*Nominal.

Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.22	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Oxide	lb.	.13¾	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .05⅛

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.24	— .25
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.28½	— .30½
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97p.c.	gal.	1.15	— 1.25
50 p.c.	lb.	.75	— .85
25 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
Cresol, U. S. P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.38	— .45
Dip. oil, 20 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .50
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.10¼	— .10½
Flake	lb.	.08⅞	— .09¼
Phenol	lb.	.44	— .45
Pitch, various grades	ton	10.00	—20.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite	gal.	.19½	— .23½
Crude heavy	gal.	.14	— .17
*Toluol, pure	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	.45	— .55

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.31	— .33
Refined	lb.	.42	— .44
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.15	— 4.30
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	— —
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.27½	— .28½
Aniline Salts	lb.	.43	— .45
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.85	— .90
Anthraquinone	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Benzaldehyde	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	2.85	— 2.95
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Dimedophenol	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.13	— .14
Diethylaniline	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.76	— .80
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.35	— .37
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.40½	— .40½
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.55	— .58
*Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .62
Diphenylamine	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
"G" Salt	lb.	.85	— .95
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	— .70
Sublimed	lb.	.85	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.60	— .63
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
p-Nitranilin	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	— .80
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.00	— 3.40
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
Pseudo Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcin, crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	5.75	— 7.25
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.55	— 3.00

*Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

o-Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.05	— 2.25
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Blue	lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Acid Brown	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.40	— .60
Acid Orange II	lb.	.60	— .75
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Red	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Acid Scarlet	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Acid Violet 10 B	lb.	7.25	— 8.75
Alpine Yellow	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
*Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.30	— 8.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	10.00	—11.50
Alkali Blue, Domestic	lb.	9.00	—12.00
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.75	— 8.25
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.75	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O, Dom.	lb.	4.50	— 4.95
Auramine, Double O, Imp.	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Benzo Purperine 10 B	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
Benzo Purperine 4 B	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.85	— 1.10
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Chrysophine, Domestic	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Chrysophine, Imported	lb.	11.00	—12.50
Congo Red	lb.	2.85	— 2.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.25	—13.00
Direct Black	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Direct Blue	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2 50	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.85	— 3 45
Direct Fast Red	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Direct Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.90	— 3.85
Direct Violet	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	18.50	—20.00
Erythrosine	lb.	11.00	—13.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2 40	— 3.10
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	— 3.10
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	8.50	—10.50
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Geranine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
*Green Crystals, Brilliant.	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline	lb.	1.15	— 1.70
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	7.50	— 9.50
Malachite Green, Powdered	lb.	4.75	— 5.75
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.10	— 3.50
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.75	— 1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.75	— 1.05
Jet	lb.	.80	— 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Oil Black	lb.	.85	— 1.20
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2 25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	20 00	— 23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Prinuline, Dom.	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	lb.	80.00	—85.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	3.25	— 4.50
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—13.00

* Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK
Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	— .65
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	1.10	— 1.75
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 2 15
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	3.10	— 3.65
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.12	— .50
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Sulphur, Navy Blue	lb.	1.40	— 1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.55
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine, Domestic	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	9.50	—11.00
Victoria Green	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .33½
Seed	lb.	.10¾	— .12¾
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.78	— 1.00
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.26¼	— .29¾
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.33½	— .34½
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
China	lb.	.09	— .10¼
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.11¾	— .12¾
*Aleppey	lb.	—	— —
Pubna	lb.	.10¼	— .11⅛

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks	lb.	44.00	—55.00
Chips	lb.	.03½	— .05¼
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood Sticks	ton	50.00	—55.00
Chips	lb.	.03½	— .05½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.15¾	— .17¾
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.22	— .29
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.23¾	— .25¾
Liquid	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Tablet	lb.	.13¾	— .14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
*English	lb.	—	— —
*Concentrated	lb.	—	— —
Flavine	lt	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.27½	— .28½
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.13¾	— .15
Gall	lb.	.29	— .30
Hematine Extract	lb.	.13	— .14
Crystals	lb.	.21	— .23
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.21	— .22
Crystals	lb.	.21	— .26
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.12¼	— .13¼
Contract	lb.	.10¼	— .10¾
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —

*Nominal.

Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg., lia.	lb.	.07	— .07¾
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Blood, imported	lb.	.90	— .95
Domestic	lb.	65	— .70
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.13¾	— .14¼

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	84.00	—86.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	63.50	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	12.50	—14.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	97.00	—100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	63.00	—73.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	lb.	.16½	— .17
Common	lb.	.24¾	— .25⅞
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.34½	— .35¾
Cubes, Java	lb.	.19	— .20
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	— .04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	— .03¾
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¾	— .02¾
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	Nominal	
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.11	— .12
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	.06¼	— .07
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— —
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	— .07½
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.13¾	— .16
Clarified	lb.	.10	— .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¾
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07	— .10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.35	— 1.38
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.28	— 1.30
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	90.00	—92.00
Norwegien	bbl.	140.00	—150.00
Degras, American	lb.	.24	— .25
*English	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	.26	— .29
Horse	lb.	.17	— .18
No. 2	gal.	1.37	— 1.49
Lard, prime winter	gal.	—	— 2.25
Off prime	gal.	1.69	— 1.74
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.55	— 1.56
No. 1	gal.	1.43	— 1.45
No. 2	gal.	1.41	— 1.43
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.28	— 1.30
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.33	— 1 35
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.35	— 1.37
Northern, crude	gal.	1.12	— 1.13
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	1.12	— 1.13
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	3.45	— 3.50
30 deg., cold test	gal.	3.00	— 3.05
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.94	— 2.96
Dark	gal.	1.50	— 1.60
Prime	gal.	1.95	— 2.00
Oleo Oil	lb.	22	— .24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
*Jaw	gal.	—	—20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.16	— .16½
Saponified	lb.	.16¼	— .17¼
*Sod Oil	lb.	—	— —

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

*Sperm bleached winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.23	— 2.25
45 deg., cold test	gal.	2.18	— 2.21
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.20	— 2.22
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.21	— .22
Double pressed	lb.	.22	— .23
*Triple pressed	lb.	.25	— .26
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.57	— 1.59
*Prime	gal.	1.52	— 1.55
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	— 1.50
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.52	— 1.54

VEGETABLE OILS

Almond, sweet	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.29	— .30
Cases	lb.	.30	— .31
No. 3	lb.	.28½	— .29
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17½	— .18½
*Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.16¾	— .16¾
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18¾	— .19
Tanks	lb.	.16¼	— .17½
Corn, refined, bbls.		21.47	—21.67
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.17¾	— .18
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	—	— .17½
*Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	.21	— .21½
*White	lb.	—	— —
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	— —
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	1.85	— 1.88
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.88	— 1.90
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.90	— 1.92
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.88	— 1.94
*Olive, denatured	gal.	4.30	— 4.50
*Foots	lb.	.42	— .44½
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	—	— —
Benin	lb.	—	— —
Niger	lb.	—	— —
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18	— .18¾
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Peach Kernel	lb.	.40	— .42½
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	.20	— .21
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.36½	— 1.38
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	—	— —
Yellow, steam	gal.	—	— —
*Poppy Seed	gal.	—	— —
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbls.	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
*Blown	gal.	1.85	— 2.00
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—	— —
Second	gal.	.42	— .45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
*Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18½	— .18¾
*Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	—	— —
Commercial	lb.	—	— —

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity			
25-30 cold test	gal.	.23	— .24
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.23	— .24
Summer	gal.	.22½	— .24
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.40	— .42
Dark, filtered	gal.	.38½	— .42
Extra cold test	gal.	.65	— .70
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.27	— .31
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	—	— .50
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.	—	— .35
White 30@31 gravity	gal	.85	— .90
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.39¾	— .40½
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.36	— .38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.32	— .38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40	— .47
No. 200	gal.	.36½	— .39¾
No. 100	gal.	.35	— .36
No. 110	gal.	.33	— .34

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.
WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005
STARCHES
DEXTRINES
ALBUMEN
GLUCOSE

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads ex-dock)

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.59	— .59½
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	lb.	.54	— .56
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	lb.	.49	— .53
*Pitch, prime	200-lb bbl.	6.25	— 6.30
*Rosin, com., to g'd	80 bbl.	11.00	—11.05
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure	50-gal. bbls.	13.50	—13.60

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.84	— .85
*Diamond "I"	lb.	—	— —
V. S. O.	lb.	.84	— .85
Fine Orange	lb.	.74	— .80
Second Orange	lb.	.70	— .73
T. N.	lb.	.67	— .68
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.67	— .68
Button	lb.	.77	— .78
Regular, bleached	lb.	.65	— .66
Bone, dry	lb.	.70	— .71

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	—53.50
f. o. b. New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—47.50
Columbia		—	—48.50
New Orleans	ton	47.00	—49.00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	—40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	—42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—50.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—50.00

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.12	— .12½
Caracas	lb.	.12	— .13
Hayti	lb.	.10¼	— .10½
Maracaibo	lb.	.22	— .23
Trinidad	lb.	.12	— .12½

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

*British Gum, Globe, per 100 lbs.		—	— —
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.19½	— .20½
Starch Corn	lb.	.05½	— .06¼
Pearl, Globe	lb.	.06	— .06½
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.13½	— .14
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.13½	— .14

§REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat. bu'le	Fed. Sug.	War Sug.	eral ne
Powdered	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65
XXXX	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70
Confectioners A	7.40	7.40	7.40	—	7.40
Standard Gran.	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55

*Nominal.
§Prices fixed by Government.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS
(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	ga.	.99	— 1.00
Light, strained	gal.	1.28	— 1.30
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.33	— 1.35
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.35	— 1.37
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	3.45	— 3.50
30 deg., cold test	gal.	3.00	— 3.05
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.94	— 2.96
Dark	gal.	1.50	— 1.60
Prime	gal.	1.95	— 2.00
ed, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.16	— .16½
Saponified	lb.	.16¼	— .17¼
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.21	— .22
Double pressed	lb.	.22	— .23

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.29	— .30
No. 3	lb.	.28½	— .29
Cocoanut, Ceylond, bbls.		.17½	— .18½
*Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.16¾	— .16¾
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18¾	— .19
Tanks	lb.	.16¼	— .17½
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Refined, barrels		21.47	—21.67
*Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills in tanks	lb.	—	— .17½
*Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	.21	— .21½
*White	gal.	—	— —
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	—	— —
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	1.85	— 1.88
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.88	— 1.90
*Olive, denatured	gal.	4.30	— 4.50
Foots	lb.	.42	— .44½
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	—	— .45
*Niger	lb.	—	— —
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18	— .18¾
Peanut, edible	lb.	.20	— .21
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.36½	— 1.38
*Pine, white steam	gal.	—	— —
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18½	— 18¾

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.17½	— .18¼
Yellow	lb.	.16	— .16½
House	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
Brown	lb.	.15	— .15½
Lard, City	lb.	.26	— .26½
Compound	lb.	.22½	— .23¼
Stearine, lard	lb.	.28½	— .29
Oleo		.20½	— .20¼
Tallow, edible	lb.	—	— .18½
City prime	lb.	17.—	— .17¼
Choice Country	lb.	.18	— .17½

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.19¼	— .19½
City Fancy	lb.	—	— .19
Prime Packers	lb.	18½	— .18¾
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.18¾	— .18½
"A" White	lb.	.17¾	— .18
"B" White	lb.	.17	— .17½
Yellow	lb.	.16¼	— .16½
Brown	lb.	.14½	— .15
Bone	lb.	.12	— .13
House	lb.	.15	— .15¼
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	20½	— .20¾
Lard, city steam	lb.	.26	— .26½

*Nominal. †Buyers' Tanks.

SEMET SOLVAY TO MAKE T.N.T.

Although no definite decision has been reached regarding the reconstruction and operation of the T. N. T. plant of the Semet-Solvay Company at Syracuse, N. Y., it can be stated that T. N. T. will be manufactured either there or elsewhere. It is believed that the Semet-Solvay Company will be encouraged by the War Department to rebuild in some other location, since Syracuse comes in the congested zone of manufacture and any more war work in that industrial section will mean that the new plant must get its coal and transportation at the expense of some plant already in operation. Government agencies are now working to force new industries to seek locations westward or to the south.

PLATINUM RELICS TAKEN FROM KREMLIN

Many of the sacred relics stolen from the Kremlin in Moscow by the Red Guard of Russia during the recent Bolsheviki rule in that city were made of platinum. They were taken away in October, 1917, or February last, on which occasions the Kremlin was looted, the local guards being overcome and locked in cells under the Imperial Palace.

The stolen relics included a cross of platinum weighing twenty pounds, altar vessels and censer of solid platinum and miscellaneous art objects. There remains in the Kremlin a massive sarcophagus of platinum and gold, weighing four tons, which was too heavy for the looters to take with them.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from August 10 to August 17—Exports for month of June.

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
102,054 pounds

ACID, CRESYLIC—
4,500 pounds

ACID, OXALIC—
22,400 pounds

ALBUMEN—
80,000 pounds

ARSENIC—
55,341 pounds, Mexico

BARKS—
5,120 pounds various
64 tons mangrove

BAY RUM—
1,250 gallons, Porto Rico

BEANS—
40,718 pounds vanilla
11,136 bushels castor
2,323 bushels castor
2,917 bushels castor
2,000 pounds cocoa

BENZOL—
100 pounds

BISMUTH—
8,779 pounds
2,000 pounds

CAMPHOR, CRUDE—
33,000 pounds

CAMPHOR, REFINED—
168,000 pounds

CHALK, PRECIPITATED—
24,500 pounds

CHEMICAL PREPS.—
700 pounds
1,100 pounds
100 pounds

CUBEBS—
7,500 pounds stems

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
13,008 pounds gambier
41,510 pounds natural indigo
18,000 pounds natural indigo
202,121 pounds synthetic indigo
6,200 pounds cochineal

DYE WOODS—
939 tons
300 tons
221 tons

ESSENTIAL OIL—
3,500 pounds cassia
1,000 pounds bergamot
500 pounds various
1,750 pounds various
3,550 pounds various
2,350 pounds various
7,500 pounds lemon
16,200 pounds lemon
3,000 pounds lemon
4,000 pounds orange
400 pounds rose

FLOWERS—
700 pounds saffron

GALL NUTS—
65,000 pounds
23,950 pounds
99,100 pounds
117,000 pounds

GLYCERIN, CRUDE—
62,022 pounds

GUMS—
200,506 pounds chicle
5,600 pounds gamboge

LACTARENE—
5,586 pounds
84 pounds

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPS.—
750 pounds medicine
1,050 pounds medicine
1,250 pounds medicine
1,550 pounds medicine

OILS—
6,251 gallons Chinese nut oil
64,349 pounds coconut oil
103,850 pounds cottonseed oil
4,614,400 pounds palm oil
48,317 pounds fusel
4,522 gallons edible olive
5,934 gallons peanut
48,200 pounds lemon
1,800 pounds peanut

OPIUM—
3,758 pounds
100 pounds

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
12,700 pounds

POTASSIUM MURIATE—
84 tons

POTASSIUM SALTS—
6,545 pounds various

QUININE SULPHATE—
10,500 ounces

ROOTS—
143,859 pounds licorice
358,250 pounds unground ginger
78,149 pounds unground ginger
44,800 pounds unground ginger
3,400 pounds ginger
13,500 pounds ginger
7,300 pounds ginger

SEEDS—
15,800 pounds coriander
57,200 pounds coriander

SODIUM NITRATE—
1,945 tons

SPICES—
140,000 pounds ground cassia
119,840 pounds black pepper
105,250 pounds cassia
80,000 pounds cassia
33,200 pounds cassia
16,700 pounds cassia
117,200 pounds black pepper
116,000 pounds black pepper
138,600 pounds black pepper
126,000 pounds black pepper
118,500 pounds black pepper
145,600 pounds pepper

SUGAR, MAPLE—
147,594 pounds

SUMAC—
1,164,253 pounds

TALC, PREPARED—
400 pounds

WAX—
28,374 pounds bees
20,694 pounds bees
24,286 pounds bees
448,000 pounds mineral
784,210 pounds vegetable

WINE LEES—
449,688 pounds
492,209 pounds
276,715 pounds

ZINC OXIDE—
4,600 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
1,202 pounds, Brazil
781 pounds, Argentina
403 pounds, Colombia

ACID, NITRIC—
2,540 pounds, Cuba

ACID, OXALIC—
1,470 pounds, Brazil

ACID, PICRIC—
2,317,539 pounds, France

ACID, SULPHURIC—
112,664 pounds, Colombia
58,608 pounds, British Guiana
84,196 pounds, Cuba

ALCOHOL—
26,706 gallons, British W. Ind.
372 gallons, Bermuda
528 gallons, Iceland

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
50,600 gallons, France

BARKS—
1,044 pounds var., Argentina

BEANS—
1,589 pounds vanilla, Canada

BEES WAX—
2,245 pounds, Brazil

BENZOL—
75,659 pounds, Italy

CACAO—
183,000 pounds, Cuba

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
567,089 pounds, Chile
293,653 pounds, Argentina
1,286,200 pounds, Cuba

CAMPHOR, REFINED—
3,440 pounds, Spain

COPPER SULPHATE—
644,527 pounds, Argentina
220,440 pounds, Brazil

CASSIA—
5,200 pounds, Spain
6,067 pounds, Hayti
7,255 pounds, Venezuela
3,370 pounds, San Domingo

FLAX SEED—
12 bushels, Panama
9 bushels, Mexico

GINSENG ROOT—
58 pounds, Cuba

GLUCOSE—
379,500 pounds, Argentina
392,000 pounds, England

GLYCERIN—
280,000 pounds, Italy
400 pounds, Cuba
550 pounds, British Guiana

GUMS—
1,680 pounds chicle, Cuba

HOPS—
65,945 pounds, Argentina
30,290 pounds, Brazil
23,580 pounds, Chile

LIME ACETATE—
1,195,601 pounds, France

LIME CHLORIDE—
280,000 pounds, Brazil
112,501 pounds, Chile

OILS—
12 gallons edible olive, Cuba

OPIUM—
609 pounds, Cuba

PARAFFIN, CRUDE—
1,685,168 pounds, England

PARAFFIN, REFINED—
3,512,356 pounds, Italy
1,806,098 pounds, England
849,865 pounds, France
783,694 pounds, Chile

PEPPERMINT OIL—
11,315 pounds, England
237 pounds, Australia

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
20,940 pounds, Cuba

SHELLAC—
100 pounds, Cuba

SODA ASH—
1,444,792 pounds, Chile
1,420,478 pounds, Brazil
1,575,091 pounds, Cuba
423,373 pounds, Argentina

SODA CAUSTIC—
4,665,846 pounds, Brazil
1,121,720 pounds, Argentina
367,840 pounds, Chile
291,875 pounds, Uruguay
357,576 pounds, British India

SODA, SAL—
86,500 pounds, Cuba
21,950 pounds, Panama
5,625 pounds, Chile
9,000 pounds, Jamaica

SODIUM SILICATE—
72,500 pounds, Chile
94,053 pounds, Cuba
95,800 pounds, Mexico

SPONGES—
1,656 pounds, Argentina
384 pounds, Australia
600 pounds, British W. Indies

SUGAR, GRAPE—
2,555,692 pounds, England

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
227 tons, Brazil
70 tons, Argentina

ZINC OXIDE—
30,943 pounds, Mexico
41,562 pounds, Cuba
566,156 pounds, Brazil

HEAVY ARRIVALS OF TIN

The tin market is still awaiting information as to negotiations for the establishment of international regulations for price and distribution. Among recent arrivals of tin at Atlantic ports are 400 tons from the Straits Settlements, 565 tons from Java and 75 tons from the United Kingdom. In all the arrivals at Atlantic ports since August 1 have been 2,245 tons. At the Pacific Coast there must be added to arrivals not hitherto reported 325 tons, bringing the total for the month of August so far up to 1,850. In all the arrivals in the United States for the present month have been 4,095 tons.

In the local market it was possible to buy spot 99 per cent. tin at 90 cents or even less, while Banka was offered at 90½ cents. The Pacific Coast price was the same as New York, or 90 cents. English tin for August shipment was offered at 88½ cents.

Patents and Trade Marks

PATENTS

Granted July 16, 1918

1,272,375—Deane Burns, Lakewood, Ohio, assignor, by mesne assignments, to The National Carbon Company, Inc. Purification of precipitates.

1,272,376—Ray E. Burns, Syracuse, N. Y. Non-refillable bottle.

1,272,477—Marion H. Lowrimore, Ohatchee, Ala. Funnel.

1,272,522—Mark E. Putnam, Midland, Mich., assignor to The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Method of making benzaldehyde.

1,272,544—Louis Sheinman, New York, N. Y. Dispensing attachment for ether cans.

1,272,579—George W. Todd, Omaha, Nebr. Dispensing receptacle for liquid anesthetics.

1,272,605—Christopher A. Becker, West Nutley, N. J., assignor to The Torsion Balance Company, New York, N. Y. Specific gravity scale.

1,272,670—John E. Johnson, and Charles H. Oslund, Worcester, Mass., assignors to The O. & J. Machine Company. Labeling machine.

1,272,742—Harold A. Weguelin and Richard A. Phelan, St. Louis, Mo. Combined eye-dropper syringe and medicine holder.

1,272,855—Auguste J. Rossi, Niagara Falls, N. Y., assignor to The Titanium Alloy Manufacturing Company, New York, N.Y. Titanic oxid-concentrate and method for obtaining the same.

1,272,880—Joseph W. Moore, Runcorn, England, assignor to Castner-Kellner Alkali Company, Ltd. Manufacture of bleaching powder.

1,272,921—Armistead C. Crump, New York, N. Y. Transparent collapsiblę bottle or other container.

1,272,922—Harold S. Davis and Mary D. Davis, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Process for the quantitative estimation of vapors in gases.

1,272,987—Yutaka Nukada, Tokyo, Japan. Preparation of proteid silver.

1,273,026—Gordon Brown, Chicago, Ill. Corkscrew and bottle-opener.

1,273,054—Luigi Fontanelli, Ferrara, Italy. Process of recovering caffein.

1,273,058—Einar Hansen, Rjukan, Norway, assignor to Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab, Christiana, Norway. Apparatus for effecting a continuous crystallization from solutions.

1,273,083—James M. Millers, Vancouver, B. C., Canada. Non-refillable bottle.

1,273,110—Ardon M. Mitchell, Tuckahoe, N. Y. Process for obtaining magnesium oxid from dolomite.

TRADE-MARKS

Published July 16, 1918

104,872—Nyal Company, Detroit, Mich. A preparation for the treatment of excessive perspiration.

105,582—Barbara Reinichen, Springfield, Mo. A medicinal compound in the shape of tablets or powder form for the treatment of and used as a protection against syphilis, chancroid, and gonorrhea.

107,154—Ear-Ease Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Preparation for the treatment and relief of an earache.

107,196—Davis & Geck, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. Packed antiseptic for surgical purposes.

109,374—Henry Thayer & Co., Inc., Cambridge, Mass. Preparation for diseases of the ano-rectal region.

109,376—The J. B. Williams Company, Glastonbury, Conn. Toilet waters and talcum powders.

109,525—M. Lilian Myers, Atlantic City, N. J. Preparation for the treatment of neuralgia, rheumatism, and malaria.

109,593—John Fernsler, Philadelphia, Pa. Hair-tonics.

109,747—The Grejovan Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. An antiseptic pharmaceutical preparation or solution for oral prophylaxis, loose teeth, sore throat, cuts, insect bites, sores, etc.

110,407—John Campbell & Co., New York, N. Y. Chemicals, viz., dyestuffs, anilin dyes and anilin colors.

110,442—The Vick Chemical Co., near Greensboro, N. C. Medicinal salve for external use, liver pills, and a liniment.

110,821—Belle Rosenthal, Chicago, Ill. Soap dye for silk, satin, and garments; liquid dye for shoes and leather articles.

110,917—James Percy Ball, Chicago, Ill. Preservatives for eggs.

110,936—Robert C. White, Philadelphia, Pa. Sugar-coated white compressed medicinal tablets used as an alterative, reconstructive, and anti-asthmatic.

110,937—Robert C. White, Philadelphia, Pa. Plain uncoated compressed medicinal tablets used as an absorbive, antidyspeptic, and antacid.

110,938—Robert C. White, Philadelphia, Pa. Prophylactic antiseptic throat tablets.

Treasury Decisions

Customs

Collectors of customs directed to forward smoking opium and opium preparations and derivatives to either the medical supply depot, United States Army, or to the United States naval medical supply depot.

Treasury Department, July 29, 1918.

To collectors of customs: Referring to T. D. 37094 of April 7, 1917, and T. D. 37694 of June 28, 1918, the department is informed that the medical departments of the Army and Navy will accept smoking opium and other opium preparations and derivatives for conversion into medical preparations for use of their respective services. You are hereby directed to forward opium, preparations, and derivatives either to the "Officer in Charge, Field Medical Supply Depot, U. S. A., 21 M Street NE., Washington, D. C.," or "U. S. Naval Medical Supply Depot, 301 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y."

Accordingly, collectors of customs will make alternate shipments of forfeited opium, preparations, and derivatives to the Army and Navy supply depots. If the shipments are not over 4 pounds they should be sent by mail; if weighing more than 4 pounds they should be forwarded by express under Government bill of lading to the above addresses, the express charges to be paid by the War or Navy Department, as the case may be.

L. S. ROWE, Assistant Secretary.

Board of General Appraisers

No. 42398—Protest 848409 of Taylor & Co. (New York).

Kola Nuts—Kola nuts classified under paragraph 226, tariff act of 1913, as nuts not specially provided for, are claimed entitled to free entry under paragraph 624 as nuts used for tanning.

Opinion By WAITE, G. A. At the hearing the claim was stated to be that the nuts should be free of duty as crude drugs, under paragraph 477, the testimony being that the shipment was sold to a wholesale drug house. The importers failed to establish their contention, and the protest was accordingly overruled. Abstract 38466 followed.

No. 42413—Protest 817341 of G. A. & E. Meyer (New York).

Coal-tar Colors—Tuscan Red—Merchandise invoiced as "Tuscan red," returned as a coal-tar color lake, and classified at 30 per cent ad valorem plus 5 cents per pound under the act of September 8, 1916, is claimed dutiable at 20 per cent under paragraph 63, tariff act of 1913, as color lakes.

Opinion by BROWN, G. A. The merchandise was found to be the same as that the subject of decision in Abstract 40363, and following that decision it was held properly classified at 30 per cent ad valorem plus 5 cents per pound under section 500 (Group III) and section 501 of Title V of the act of September 8, 1916.

New Incorporations

The Lustre-Ite Corp., Mineola, N. Y., capital $200,000. Patent medicines and chemical preparations. A. S. Hall, L. Maucher, R. G. Marth, 70 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Special Materials Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $50,000. Drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs. L. H. Wallace, G. Lau, C. A. Spencer, 60 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Catalytic Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital $100,000. G. H. Olmey, H. Hickey, N. R. Jessup, 115 Broadway, New York City.

Kemico, Inc., Dover, Del., capital $100,000. To manufacture dyes, chemicals, and coloring of all kinds. G. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong, B. A. Spangler, all of Wilmington, Del.

The Whitney Chemical Co., Berkeley, Cal., capital $200,000. N. A. Eisner, V. Bernhard, Z. Clement.

Charlotte Chemical Corp., Charlotte, N. C., capital $100,000. G. B. Chapman, H. L. Taylor, Chas. Brenizer.

W. A. Baum Co., Manhattan, capital $100,000. To deal in surgical instruments and medical supplies. H. C. Rasmussen, D. Munsell, G. Reiser, 1603 Avenue A., New York City.

The Republic Platinum Corp., Gloversville, N. Y., capital $50,000. H. H. Belknap, E. P. Bellows, I. H. Wright, all of Gloversville, New York.

Chicago Chemical and Potash Co., Chicago, Ill., capital $10,000. M. M. McCarty, Sidney Stein and Robert Bachrach.

Capital Increases—Union Dye & Chemical Corp., Manhattan, from $10,000 to $2,000,000.

Dissolutions—Amsterdam Chemical Co., Inc., Bronx, N. Y.

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Plant for Manufacturing Sulphuric Acid

Offers are invited for the construction of a plant for manufacturing sulphuric acid, in accordance with the conditions which may be consulted by interested parties, in the Consulate General of the Argentine Republic, in the City of New York, 17 Battery Place, Room 227, on working days from 10 till 4.

Offers must be presented in the Office of the Secretary of the Council of Public Works of the Nation, in the City of Buenos Aires, before 3.30 p. m., on the 8th day of November next, on which day and hour they will be opened in the presence of the interested parties who may wish to attend on that occasion.

Buenos Aires, 4th June, 1918.

L. CELASCO,
Pro-Secretary.

República Argentina
Ciudad de Buenos Aires
Obras Sanitarias de la Nación

Construcción de una Fábrica de Acido Sulfúrico.

Llámase a licitación para la construcción de una fábrica de ácido sulfúrico de acuerdo con el pliego de condiciones que los interesados podrán consultar en el Consulado General de la República Argentina en la ciudad de Nueva York, 17 Battery Place, Room 227, todos los dias hábiles de 10 a 4 p. m.

Las propuestas deberán presentarse en la Secretaria del Directorio de las Obras Sanitarias de la Nación, en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, Capital de la República Argentina, antes de las 3 y ½ p. m., del d a 8 de Noviembre próximo, fecha y hora en que serán abiertas, en presencia de los interesados que concurran al acto.

Buenos Aires, 4 de Junio de 1918.

I. CELASCO,
Prosecretario.

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